

Herald Tribune

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, etc.

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny. Tomorrow little change. Temperature 68-82 (18-24).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 8

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1971

Established 1837

Including China, France

U.S. Is Open to Talks With All Atomic Powers

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, June 29 (NYT).—The United States said today that it would welcome disarmament talks in which all the nuclear states—including France and Communist China—would participate.

But Washington carefully refrained from committing itself to the Soviet Union's recent proposal for a conference of the five nuclear-power states. The other three are the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States.

At the same time, he continued, "there are also issues that are appropriate for discussion among nuclear and non-nuclear weapon states."

Despite 6.2% Unemployment

Nixon Won't Cut Taxes Or Increase Spending

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP).—President Nixon today expressed strong confidence in continued economic expansion and ruled out tax cuts or new spending to stimulate additional growth.

The President also announced that he would not institute a wage-price review board or use the powers Congress granted him to impose mandatory wage-price controls.

After making his decision to stick to present economic policies despite the continued rate of 6.2 percent unemployment, the President designated Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally Jr. as his "chief economic spokesman."

Mr. Connally then told newsmen at the White House that present monetary and fiscal policies are providing substantial stimulation to the economy. The federal deficit for the fiscal year ending tomorrow night will be "substantially in excess" of the \$18.6 billion predicted in January, he said.

Mr. Connally declined to predict how much larger the deficit would be but other sources estimated it would be in the range of \$21 billion to \$24 billion. The exact figures will not be known for several weeks.

Informed sources also predicted that the deficit for the fiscal year 1972, which begins Thursday, will be considerably higher than the \$11.6 billion estimated in January.

An immediate economic stimulus will be provided in the next two or three days when retroactive Social Security increase payments are made in the amount of roughly \$1.1 billion, putting into effect a 10 percent boost in Social Security benefits.

The designation of Mr. Connally as the "chief economic spokesman" surprised observers and boosted Mr. Connally's already high standing in the cabinet.

George P. Shultz, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Mr. Connally had argued against any changes in economic policy while Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, argued that new stimulants were needed to cut unemployment and speed growth.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler and Mr. Connally denied that there was any reflection on any other administration economic adviser or that Mr. McCracken's advisory role would be affected.

In the past, however, Mr. McCracken has been regarded as the economic spokesman and often was present at White House briefings to comment on economic developments. No previous official has been officially described as the President's "chief economic spokesman."

The President met over the weekend at Camp David, Md., with Mr. Connally, Mr. Shultz, Mr. McCracken, deputy OMB Director Caspar W. Weinberger and other aides for a thorough review of economic and budget problems.

After a cabinet meeting today, Mr. Ziegler announced the President's decision regarding Mr. Connally and Mr. Connally announced the economic decisions the President had made.

Mr. Connally readily acknowledged dissatisfaction regarding the 6.2 percent rate of unemployment, but he said this would be reduced. However, he would not predict that the unemployment rate would drop to "the 4 1/2 percent zone" by mid-1972 as the President had predicted in his annual economic report in February.

U.S. Travel Spending WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—Americans spent \$6.2 billion in foreign travel in 1970 or 15 percent more than in 1969, the U.S. Commerce Department reports. Foreign visitors spent \$2.7 billion to see the United States last year, 14 percent more than in 1969.



HOMAGE TO AN ALLY—Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, holds up a stick of incense as he visits the grave of Ho Cao Tri, South Vietnamese general killed in a helicopter crash in February. Gen. Abrams later placed the stick of incense on the grave, which is located at Bien Hoa.

Hanoi Said To Mass for DMZ Push But Saigon Chiefs Are Optimistic

SAIGON, June 29 (UPI).—Two South Vietnamese generals said today that North Vietnam has massed 16,000 troops just north of the Demilitarized Zone and that they may join the 10,000 Communists who already have infiltrated the South with tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft guns.

The two generals are Maj. Gen. Pham Van Ehn, commander of the elite South Vietnamese 1st Infantry Division, and Brig. Gen. Vu Van Giai, his deputy, who is running operation Lam Son 720, which was mounted to try to stop the North Vietnamese infiltration.

They predicted the 30,000 to 35,000 South Vietnamese in the two northernmost provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien will be able to cope with any new Communist offensive.

Evidence of increased Communist activity in the northern part of South Vietnam was reported today by U.S. spokesmen, who said Communist anti-aircraft guns in the western end of the DMZ shot down an F-4 Phantom jet, while other guns in the DMZ area bombarded two American bases.

Military spokesmen said the Phantom jet fighter-bomber was supporting B-52 bombers on strikes over the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos when it was hit by anti-aircraft fire "from the vicinity of the western portion of the DMZ."

The pilot and a second crewman managed to fly the crippled plane 120 miles to the Da Nang area but had to parachute to safety, the plane crashing into Da Nang harbor.

The U.S. command said it was the first loss of an F-4 over South Vietnam since Feb. 11. It emphasized the Communist movement of heavy guns, including anti-aircraft weapons, into the area just below the DMZ in recent weeks.

South Vietnamese military commanders at Quang Tri reported last week that the North Vietnamese had sent armor and tanks across the DMZ into South Vietnam, but this was the first (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Senate Rejects Move to Cut Nixon's Military Budget

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—The Senate rejected today a move to cut military spending to a \$68 billion annual rate, \$7 billion below President Nixon's budget request for the next 12 months.

The vote was 63 to 24. The move, offered as a stop-gap measure, was designed to force an even deeper cut, since the Senate and House already have approved a military pay raise of \$1.7 billion in excess of what President Nixon recommended.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told Congress in advance of the vote that adoption of the amendment would "provoke a crisis in national security."

Meanwhile a possible compromise for Congress to urge U.S. withdrawal from Indochina as quickly as possible—but set no date—surfaced today at a House-Senate conference on a two-year draft extension bill.

Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski, R-Wis., said House conferees separately discussed a compromise to the key standoff over the Senate's policy statement for a pullout in nine months even among themselves.

In another development, the proposed U.S. earth-to-space shuttle system, denounced as an enormously wasteful space extravaganza and defended as a tool to trim the long-term costs of space exploration, won a key Senate test today.

The Senate defeated, 64 to 22, an amendment by Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D. Minn., to eliminate \$100 million in space shuttle development funds from the \$3.2 billion annual budget of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The authorization bill was then passed, 82-5.

High Court Vote Believed Taken in Times, Post Case

WASHINGTON, June 29 (Reuters).—The Supreme Court today was believed to have reached a decision in the case of the Pentagon documents but to have delayed a formal ruling until it can complete its written opinion.

The nine-man high court postponed its summer adjournment yesterday to take up the historic controversy involving the right of The New York Times and The Washington Post to print secret Vietnam documents which the government wants to suppress.

Both are under restraint not to publish documents which, in the government's view, would injure national security if released.

The court heard arguments from the newspapers and the Justice Department Saturday and then started secret deliberations.

Justice William O. Douglas, who flew here from his mountain retreat at Goose Prairie, Wash., to attend the Saturday session, returned yesterday leaving the impression that the court had voted and is now engaged in preparing its opinion.

It appeared unlikely that Justice Douglas would have left if the issue had not been resolved.

Court officials said they expected the ruling to be issued by Friday but could not predict when.



VIGIL—A group of people outside Roosevelt Hospital in New York where Joseph Colombo was being treated after being shot Monday during an Italian-American rally. Boy in foreground is holding candle and religious statue.

Condition Still Critical Joe Colombo Clings to Life as Police Investigate Shooting

NEW YORK, June 29 (UPI).—While Joseph A. Colombo Sr. clung to life today, the police continued to question underworld figures about the shooting of the reputed Mafia chieftain at the Italian-American Unity Day rally.

After earlier reporting his chances for survival at "less than 0-50," doctors at Roosevelt Hospital said today that Colombo showed signs of improvement. These included "a somewhat stronger pulse," blood pressure within normal range, and spontaneous movement in the left side.

A hospital spokesman emphasized that Colombo has been in a coma since the shooting and added, "The next 48 to 72 hours are critical."

Colombo, who is 48, was shot in the head yesterday morning before thousands of stunned spectators and amid heavy police security as a huge Italian-American civil rights rally was about to get under way.

Colombo's assailant, a 25-year-old black man identified as Jerome A. Johnson of New Brunswick, N.J., was shot to death at the scene. The police said today that it was still unclear who shot him.

The police were also investigating a possible racial motive, but Colombo's son, Anthony, discounted this.

"This was not a racist thing. It was a nut," he said.

Colombo, the founder of the Italian-American Civil Rights League, has repeatedly said publicly that he has nothing to do with the underworld. He has led rallies and demonstrations by league members who contend that the use of the words "Mafia" and "Cosa Nostra" unfairly associate Italian-Americans with organized crime.

The shooting has touched off rumors of an underworld gang war, and residents of "Little Italy" in downtown Manhattan are shaking their heads and muttering "this is only the beginning" of future trouble.

Inspector William Averill of the West 54th Street Station (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Israel Offers To Pay Arabs In '48 Land

JERUSALEM, June 29 (NYT).—Israel proposed today to provide compensation to Arab residents of East Jerusalem for property they held in what is now Israel before the establishment of the state 23 years ago.

The offer is cautious and carefully circumscribed, but it represents a significant victory for those factions in the Israeli government which have been urging firmer treatment of the Arabs and Israeli rule. At the same time, it will tend to solidify Israeli authority over united Jerusalem.

Most of the properties are in West Jerusalem and the old city of Jaffa, now the Arab quarter of Tel Aviv.

The minister of justice, Yankov Shapira, introduced legislation that officials said could commit the government to pay as much as \$100 million to 10,000 potential claimants over the next 20 years.

The highly complex measure has been under discussion and negotiation for over a year, Mr. Shapira said.

In fact, the mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek, and other Jewish leaders close to the Arab situation have been urging this step for nearly four years and have repeatedly confessed to deep embarrassment that it was not implemented long ago.

Its intent is to correct one of the inequities that have existed since the Israeli annexation of the former Jordanian sector of the long divided city, after it was returned to the war of 1967. Two weeks after the victory, the Israeli government unilaterally incorporated East Jerusalem into united city under Israeli sovereignty.

U.S. to Keep Aiding Pakistan Despite International Pressure

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT).—The Nixon administration reaffirmed yesterday its intention to provide economic aid to Pakistan despite international pressures to halt foreign assistance until the central government reaches a "political accommodation" with the advocates of autonomy in East Pakistan.

This policy decision has isolated the United States from most of the members of the 12-nation "aid to Pakistan" consortium who have concluded that international aid, running at about \$500 million annually, should be withheld pending a political settlement of the crisis. It is estimated that the outbreak of hostilities on March 25 has resulted in an estimated 200,000 East Pakistani deaths and six million refugees.

The World Bank, which acts as the consortium coordinator, has recommended against providing new assistance to the Yahya Khan government. Britain, Canada and Belgium, among other consortium members, have taken a similar stance.

Their positions emerged at an informal meeting of the consortium members held in Paris June 21 to review the report of a World Bank mission that toured Pakistan. Robert S. McNamara, the bank's president, was reported to have approved this policy last Thursday.

As reported by administration officials at Senate hearings yesterday, the United States said in Paris that it disapproved of the policy of denying economic aid to Pakistan as a political instrument of pressure. This view was reaffirmed here yesterday.

Testifying before the Senate judiciary subcommittee on refugees, the deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Christophe Van Hollen, also announced that the administration had no plans for placing a full embargo on shipments of military equipment to Pakistan.

Mr. Van Hollen told the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., that it was "likely that additional military equipment will be shipped to Pakistan."

'Adventurist' Calls for a War Are Put Down by Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, June 29 (AP).—Congress party members of parliament demanded a declaration of war against Pakistan today. But Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the party's leader, rejected the demands and said her government would not "embark on any adventurist policies."

"Do not talk loosely of war or similar adventurist policies," Mrs. Gandhi was quoted as telling Congress party colleagues who hold seats in parliament.

Although the parliamentary delegation's meeting was closed to the press, several members gave newsmen a summary of her remarks.

They said that she reacted strongly to a suggestion from party member Y.S. Mahajan, representing central Maharashtra state, that West Pakistani forces "should be thrown out by military methods" from East Pakistan to enable "democracy to be restored and a popular government under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to be formed."

One of the parliamentarians said that Mrs. Gandhi replied: "No government can afford to take any precipitate or adventurist steps in a delicate situation like Bangladesh (Bengali nation), which is a problem for the 75 million people of the area to decide themselves."

The prime minister also was quoted as saying that Pakistani President Yahya Khan's speech last night—in which he ruled out any political compromise with Sheikh Mujib—had "only vindicated India's stand that the military rulers in Pakistan are isolated from the people and have failed to respond to their democratic and secular urges."

Rebels' Condemnation NEW DELHI, June 29 (UPI).—Rebel West Pakistani leaders today condemned President Yahya Khan's announced plan to return civilian rule to Pakistan in four months, contingent on the "external" conditions.

Yahya's speech once again confirmed the fact that democracy is dead in Pakistan, one rebel Bengali said in Calcutta. Hossain Ali, former deputy high commissioner for Pakistan, who declared his loyalty to the insurgent, called Gen. Yahya's promise "an offense to the people of Bangladesh."



Mrs. Indira Gandhi

Sen. Clifford F. Case, R. N.J., Says Pentagon Suppresses Data Showing Significant Gains in Ability to Detect Underground Nuclear Tests

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—Sen. Clifford F. Case, R. N.J., says Pentagon suppresses data showing significant gains in ability to detect underground nuclear tests. Story, Page 3.

Bonn and U.S. Fail to Agree On Funding of GIs in Germany

By John M. Goshko

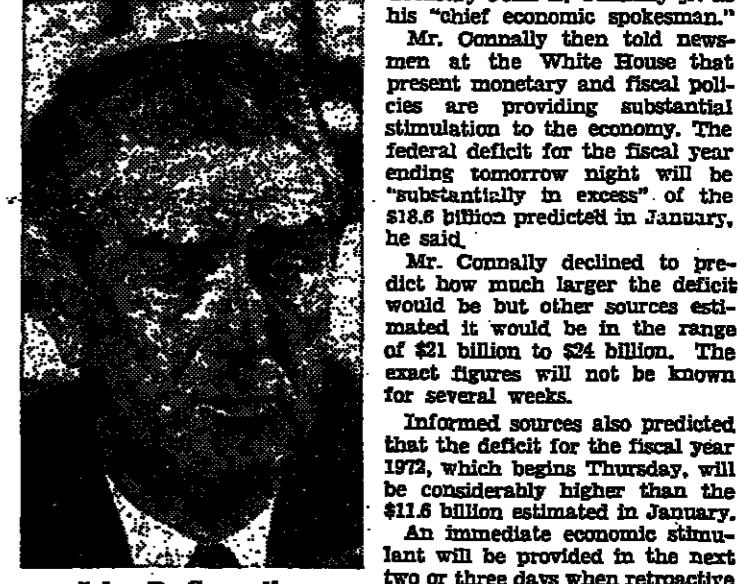
BONN, June 29 (WP).—Negotiations between the United States and West Germany on a new agreement to offset the cost of American forces stationed here ended inconclusively today and will be resumed in Washington within a few weeks.

This meant that the current two-year offset agreement will reach its expiration date tomorrow with Bonn and Washington still in disagreement over how to ease the balance-of-payments problem caused by the U.S. defense commitment to Europe.

Under the agreement expiring tomorrow, West Germany's offset expenditures have been slightly less than \$800 million in each of the two years.

The Associated Press reported that, for the first time, the United States is asking Bonn to make a direct contribution as part of its regular governmental budget outlays. Up to now, the AP said, West Germany has helped offset U.S. deficits by buying American-made arms and U.S. Treasury bonds.

The AP also reported that reports from Washington indicate the United States wants Bonn to offset at least 80 percent of U.S. troop costs. The American wire service said that West German news dispatches from Washington say that the two governments have reached basic agreement—that Bonn will buy \$400 million worth of American-made arms and will, in fact, make a direct contribution from the West German government's budget, a contribution of \$80 million to \$100 million in each of the next two years.



John B. Connally



### Sen. Case Charges Pentagon Hides Underground Test Data

By Marilyn Berger  
WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI)—Charging that the Pentagon is manipulating and suppressing scientific data showing significant gains in the ability to detect underground nuclear tests, Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., is releasing letters from six seismologists which he says "clearly underscore the advances which have been made."

### Democrats Set '72 Convention In Miami Beach

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The 1972 Democratic presidential nominating convention will be held at Miami Beach, Fla., party officials announced today.

A ten-person selection committee picked the resort over Louisville, Ky., in a meeting that climaxed several months of consideration.

Miami Beach reportedly offered the democrats about \$500,000 in cash and goods and services for the privilege of playing host to 15,000 delegates and alternates on the week of July 5.

### Ellender Delays Bid to Halt Airlift Of Cuba Refugees

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI)—Continuation of the U.S. airlift of refugees from Cuba to this country was assured today when Sen. Ellender delayed his bid to stop the flights.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D., La., chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, withdrew the committee-approved proposal on the Senate floor.

Largely on Sen. Ellender's initiative, the committee voted Friday to deny funds for continuing beyond Thursday, the first day of the new fiscal year. The flights have brought more than 250,000 Cubans to the United States in the past five years.

Sen. Ellender, in a speech, made it clear he still intended to try to stop the program. He argued that the United States, with severe unemployment problems of its own, could no longer afford to absorb 3,000 Cubans a month.

He said he would reintroduce his proposal in five or six weeks.

### House Panel Urges Citation Of Contempt for CBS, Chief

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—A House of Representatives Commerce subcommittee recommended yesterday that the Columbia Broadcasting System and its president, Frank Stanton, be held in contempt of Congress for refusing to comply with the demands of a subpoena.

The decision, involving material used in the making of the documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon," was reached during a half-hour secret session of the committee's investigations subcommittee.

The action was announced by Rep. Harley O. Staggers, D., W. Va., chairman of both the full committee and the investigations panel.

When asked whether he had the votes to have the full committee make the contempt citation recommendation to the full House, Rep. Staggers said, "That remains to be seen." Rep. Staggers said the full committee plans to meet later this week, tentatively in Thursday.

### Legislative Route

The citation, if approved by the full committee, would be subject to action by the House. If the House concurs, the case would be sent to the Justice Department for prosecution.

The dispute involves an award-winning television documentary, highly critical of the Defense Department's spending for public relations practices.

### Senate Approves Funds For Radio Free Europe

WASHINGTON, June 29 (Reuters)—The Senate has approved government financial support for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

The Senate, acting without debate on a financing measure contained in a resolution providing funds for a variety of government agencies on a temporary basis until Aug. 8, officially ended undercover financing by the Central Intelligence Agency of the two radio stations, which broadcast into eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

### MITCHEL SWISS PERFORMS-GLOVES BAGS-TIES-GIFTS

SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT 15 Rue de la Paix - PARIS Tel. 072 8534

ery before the Senate today. Sen. Case said that he was concerned not only because the Research Agency had suppressed scientific data, but because ARPA's director would be on the U.S. delegation to the disarmament talks starting today in Geneva. "I am concerned that the U.S. representatives... might not be as forthcoming as they might be," he said.

His allegations grow out of the disclosure that ARPA rewrote the summary of a report on a mid-1970 conference at Woods Hole, Mass., where seismologists discussed the ability to distinguish underground tests from earthquakes. The new version substantially undercut the reported scientific strides discussed at the ARPA-sponsored symposium.

In the advance text of his speech, Sen. Case said: "It has come to my attention that ARPA is explicitly representing its version of the summary as reflecting the judgment of the scientists who attended the conference. In a Washington Post article of June 12, an ARPA representative, attempting to explain his agency's actions, stated that the original summary failed to reflect a 'consensus' of the conference but, instead, represented the views of only one unnamed man."

He added: "This I have confirmed to be simply not true. ARPA apparently did not even bother to get in touch with the Woods Hole participants before issuing its own version of the proceedings."

The original summary had stated that with appropriate instrumentation, earthquakes registering four on the Richter scale could be accurately distinguished from underground nuclear tests of an equivalent magnitude, meaning as small as one or two kilotons. The revised version which the Pentagon cleared for release says it is possible to differentiate "below" a Richter magnitude of 4.5, equivalent to about five to ten kilotons.

In a letter Sen. Case has released, three seismologists from the University of California at San Diego, who saw both summaries, said: "We feel that the original summary more accurately represents our views as to the present status of the discrimination problem."

"They continued: 'One paragraph in the modified statement with which we strongly disagree is the statement that a major result of the meeting was a clear impression that much research has yet to be done... On the contrary, we feel that the discrimination problem has essentially been solved down to magnitude 4.0.'

### Bomb Hoax Stops Paris-N.Y. 747

PARIS, June 29 (AP)—A Trans World Airlines jumbo jet en route to New York turned back to Orly airport today after an anonymous telephone caller warned that a bomb was aboard. Several persons suffered sprained ankles or skin burns in sliding down the emergency evacuation chutes after the Boeing-747 landed. No bomb was found.

The telephone caller had said: "Listen to this. A bomb has been placed aboard your flight 803 in spite of your precautions. You have 69 minutes to react. Long live President Nixon and anarchy."

The plane, which had left Paris at noon with 178 passengers and a crew of 16, landed at Orly at 1:30 GMT. The passengers were sent on to New York in other TWA planes or on other airlines flights.

### Court Decides Mass. Cannot Bar SSTs

BOSTON, June 29 (AP)—The State Supreme Court ruled yesterday in an opinion requested by the Massachusetts House that the legislature cannot enact legislation prohibiting supersonic transports from landing in the state.

The court, citing the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, said: "The United States is declared to possess and exercise complete and exclusive national sovereignty in the air space of the United States."

The State Senate has passed two bills which would prohibit SSTs from landing in Massachusetts. The lower chamber postponed action on the bills pending the court opinion.



THE TOP DOG—Kim, the Alsatian in the foreground, waits to bark out orders as police dogs sit at ease in three files in East Molesey, England. They were to rehearse for show that opens in Kenilworth Tuesday.

### North Carolina Opens Talks To Sell Tobacco to Chinese

By Kenneth Reich  
ATLANTA, June 29—A 90-minute meeting between a North Carolina official and a Chinese diplomat in the Canadian capital has led to a decision to try to sell flue-cured North Carolina tobacco to the Chinese.

North Carolina officials said yesterday that an eight-to-ten-man delegation will apply for visas within the next 30 days to attend the Canton trade fair this autumn.

Robert Leak, administrator of the North Carolina Division of Commerce and Industry, elaborated on the plans after an announcement by Gov. North Scott that at his direction, North Carolina has become "the first [U.S.] state to initiate firm action to re-enter the Chinese market."

China had purchased an annual average of 87.6 million pounds of American flue-cured tobacco in the 1920s and 72.9 million pounds in the 1930s, Gov. Scott said.

The governor disclosed that North Carolina had dispatched its Commerce and Industry Division's export coordinator, Ronald McCowen, to the Chinese Embassy in Ottawa, where he was received "with interest."

"The discussion was cordial and the groundwork was laid for further communication and contacts with embassy officials," Gov. Scott said.

In Ottawa, a Chinese press attaché declined comment. Elaborating on the governor's remarks, Mr. Leak said that Mr. McCowen had carried to the Chinese "No. 2 man" in Ottawa a proposal that the state send a small trade mission to Canton for discussions with Chinese trading agencies.

"They had a frank discussion," Mr. Leak said. "It was felt that visa applications would be made and they would determine whether to let our people in."

But the administrator said he was encouraged because Mr. McCowen "was unhurried right in and given an hour and a half. They did receive him rather nicely."

In a speech in Raleigh, N.C., Gov. Scott noted that in 1970 China produced 880 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco.

"From all indications which have come to me, there is every reason to expect that China would resume importing our flue-cured tobacco, exported by the United States."

### TV Pact Signed

LONDON, June 29 (Reuters).

### Italian Village Hit By New Tremors

MIGNANO MONTELUONGO, Italy, June 29 (UPI)—The ground shook again in this mountain village today after a one-month lull, and hundreds of residents fled in panic. No injuries or damage were reported.

Mignano Montelungo, nestled 493 feet up on a hillside near the abbey of Montecassino, has been rocked by more than 700 light tremors since Sept. 27, 1970. About one-third of its 2,967 inhabitants have fled.

### N.Y. High Court Refuses Demand To Bar 'JAP' as a Trademark

NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT)—The State Supreme Court refused yesterday to bar the use of the word "JAP" as a trademark for a brand of women's apparel marketed here and abroad.

The New York Chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens League had sued to prevent the designer of the clothing and the product's world marketing agent from using the label "JAP" on the grounds that the term was "derogatory" and offensive to Americans of Japanese descent and a violation of their civil rights.

Justice Harold Seeger, however, found that the petitioners had "failed to show any right to this relief requested."

"The only injury alleged by the petitioners," he continued, "appears to be an injury to petitioners' feelings."

"While the use of this word may offend some sensibilities, there is clearly no violation of anyone's civil rights or is there present any irreparable damage," the judge held.

### Missing in Italy: A 5-Ton Bridge

DOBBIACO, Italy, June 29 (AP)—A five-ton iron railway bridge has been dismantled and stolen near this Italian Dolomite village.

The bridge over a mountain stream was part of the Cortina-Dobbiaco rail line, which is no longer in use. The theft was reported yesterday by shepherds in the isolated mountain area.

Police speculated that the thieves used the bridge for scrap iron.

### Airlines Begin Fare Parley Under Threat of a Price War

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI)—With the threat of a full-scale price war in the background, representatives of the world's major international airlines have met in Montreal to set new air fares between North America and Europe.

Some of the airlines have threatened to ignore any new agreement on prices unless it includes a significant reduction in fares for all age groups. These carriers are demanding that the new low fares for travelers between ages 15 and 25—"youth fares"—of about \$200 for a round-trip to Paris—be made available for other passengers.

The new agreement is not scheduled to take effect until April 1, 1972, although it is possible that some airlines will propose lower prices before then.

"This meeting will be about as friendly as the Paris peace talks," one U.S. airline executive said.

One common proposal would establish an "advance-purchase fare." Although details of the various proposals differ, the recommendation of Trans World Airlines would set a New York-to-London round-trip fare of \$200 during the "off-season" and \$300 during the "peak" season (June through August for eastbound flights, and July through September for westbound trips).

Pan American would put the peak fare at \$240.

To enjoy these lower fares, passengers would be required however, to make their reservations well in advance of departure dates. For TWA, the advance period would be three months; travelers who changed their plans would suffer a 25 percent cancellation penalty.

The fare agreements worked out by the International Air Transport Association normally require the unanimous approval of the 21 carriers flying between North America and Europe. This year, however, at least four of the major carriers—TWA, Pan Am, British Overseas Airways Corp., and Air Canada—have reportedly vowed to bypass the IATA if they find the agreement unsatisfactory.

The four carriers, which all support introduction of "advance-purchase" fares, reportedly met in London earlier this month to plan strategy for the Montreal meeting.

Behind the four airlines' ad-

### Leslie Bacon Pleads Innocent To Conspiracy

NEW YORK, June 29 (UPI)—Peace activist Leslie Bacon pleaded innocent yesterday to federal charges she conspired to make firearms and incendiary bombs in connection with the attempted bombing of a New York branch of First National City Bank on Dec. 4.

The 19-year-old Californian, first arrested as a material witness in the March bombing of the Capitol in Washington, pleaded innocent to all eight counts of the indictment.

U.S. District Judge Dudley B. Bonsal continued her \$10,000 bail and granted her request to travel to New Jersey to consult a lawyer. He referred the case to Judge Sylvester J. Ryan for trial, but set no date.

Six persons already have been convicted on state charges in the bank bombing case. The federal indictment said that Miss Bacon, who has not been charged by the state, took part in the planning but was not with the group that allegedly set out to bomb the bank.

### Ex-Teacher Leaves \$5 Million to Vassar

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., June 29 (UPI)—Helen D. Lockwood, who lived modestly as chairman of Vassar College's English Department, has left the school an estate valued at more than \$5 million.

Miss Lockwood, who retired from Vassar in 1956 after 29 years at the school, died last March in Seaford, Sussex, England, at the age of 79. Colleagues expressed surprise at the size of the bequest and recalled Miss Lockwood as a "strong, direct woman, who dressed well, owned a Packard and traveled extensively."

### IATA Rejects Nader Demand For Open Talks

MONTREAL, June 29 (NYT)—Representatives of the world's airlines today ignored demands that they open their secret meetings to "consumers."

The effort to unlock the doors was led by a group of consumer advocate Ralph Nader's "Raiders," which accused the airlines of using the IATA as a means of "price fixing to keep air fares at artificially high levels."

"The present rates are bound to go up, even on the airlines talking about bringing them down," said Reuben Robertson, a lawyer attached to Mr. Nader's Washington office.

### Suspected Killer of 25 Ill

YUBA CITY, Calif., June 29 (AP)—Juan Corona, 37, suspected of killing 25 transient fruit workers, apparently has suffered a mild heart attack. He may not be able to attend a July 13 preliminary hearing, a doctor said today.

### Soviet Doctor: 3 Cosmonauts Are Well but Tired

MOSCOW, June 29 (UPI)—A Soviet doctor today reported some "signs of fatigue" in three Salyut cosmonauts. But he said they will be able to complete their mission without difficulty.

Dr. Arkady V. Yeryomin, interviewed on television at the Soviet cosmodrome at Baikonur, Kazakhstan, said doctors have found no significant changes in the cosmonauts' health during their record-breaking 24-day flight. He said:

"There are some small symptoms of fatigue, but this is natural since the task was extensive and the flight has been long."

"According to information received from the station there have been no significant changes in the health of the cosmonauts. All the information so far indicates that they will complete their task and fulfill the entire program. We will greet them with pleasure on earth, and we expect that they will quickly return to the ranks."

The tone of Dr. Yeryomin's remarks seemed to support predictions by Western space observers that the cosmonauts soon will return to earth.

At 0900 GMT today, Salyut had completed 536 earth orbits, according to an announcement by the Soviet news agency Tass.

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## The Problem of Pakistan

Like most issues in this interdependent world, the problem of Pakistan ostensibly concerns its internal affairs, but actually—quite apart from the moral reprobation excited by the Pakistani government's actions—much of the world is inextricably involved. Certainly this is true of the United States, whether Washington likes it or not.

To be sure, there are other nations with even greater degrees of involvement. India is the most important of these, because of frictions going back to—and even before—Independence came to the subcontinent. India is the unwilling host of millions of refugees, who have placed an intolerable burden on a shaky economy. It possesses a common border with Pakistan, an uneasy border that could erupt into conflict. Britain has a special responsibility as headquarters, if no longer head, of the Commonwealth. China has assumed responsibility by applauding the government of Pakistan and shipping guns; the Soviet Union by its support of India. And the Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium comprises 11 nations.

But the accountability of the United States cannot be diffused among any number of states. It is direct, and it is heavy. America is one of Pakistan's earliest and, at the outset, closest allies. It has provided a substantial part of the economic aid going to that country, as well as a good deal of military assistance. And there is apparently no intention in Washington of stopping the economic aid, or of cutting off supplies of what are euphemistically termed "non-lethal" military items.

The Washington argument is, of course, that to cut off aid would constitute "sanctions and an intrusion in internal problems," as a State Department official put it. In the light of the fact that the harsh suppression of the Bangla Desh uprising has in fact created international problems on a major scale, this argument is not impressive. Nor is there any real indication that a political settlement of the battle between East and West Pakistan is close. India considers President Yahya Khan's proposal for a new constitution "totally negative"; that may be too strong, but the numerous conditions imposed by Gen. Yahya Khan on Bengal representation in the national assembly, and the ban on regional parties, contain little promise of accommodation.

There is an argument for continued economic aid to Pakistan; the country needs it as much as if not more than the government does, and the chaos induced by national poverty is hardly conducive to statesmanship. But there is no excuse for continued shipment of arms, in whatever guise, or under whatever ill-judged attempt at secrecy. True, ending military sales might make the Yahya Khan government wholly dependent for weapons on China, but the difference between that and the present situation is not too consequential, while the ability of Pakistan to point to the benevolent attitude of the United States will not aid East Pakistan or enhance America's prestige.

It is all very well for Washington, under the Nixon "low profile," to avoid dramatic responses to events abroad. But when the mere continuance of past policies could assist in exploding a large part of Asia, that in itself is a dramatic and dangerous response. It is time for a change—past time—in Pakistani-American relations.

Indeed, there is a great deal of experience, we think, to show that this theory is entirely valid. That it does not always deter police misconduct is no proof that it is without deterrent value. The Chief Justice himself says, "I do not propose, however, that we abandon the suppression doctrine (the exclusionary rule) until some meaningful alternative can be developed." Obviously the public interest would be poorly served if law-enforcement officials were suddenly to gain the impression, however erroneous, that all constitutional restraints on police had somehow been removed—that an open season on "criminals" had been declared.

The Chief Justice acknowledges that private damage actions against individual police officers afford no "meaningful alternative." As he says with considerable understatement, "Jurors may well refuse to penalize a police officer at the behest of a person they believe to be a criminal, and probably will not punish an officer for honest errors of judgment." "Criminals," moreover, are reluctant to go to courts to right the wrongs done to them. And, besides, few policemen are able to pay substantial damages in the unlikely event that a judgment should be rendered against them.

The remedy suggested by the Chief Justice is that the government itself should afford "compensation and restitution for persons whose Fourth Amendment rights have been violated." This seems to us as reasonable and just, so far as it goes; and we should be glad to see Congress establish the mechanism for such a remedy. But we do not see any reason to suppose that it will effectively curb police carelessness regarding constitutional rights; on the contrary, it may well provide a pretext for ignoring those rights.

More significant than all this, however, is the fact that when courts admit evidence obtained by unlawful police conduct they lend color and countenance to lawlessness. They become, in a real sense, accomplices in crime. The essential defense of the exclusionary rule lies in its indispensability for maintaining the purity of the judicial process. The essential argument against using evidence obtained through violation of the law is that it undermines respect not only for the courts themselves but for the law of which the courts are custodians.

In our view, the price we pay for the exclusionary rule is not nearly so "monstrous"—to use the Chief Justice's own word for it—as the price we would pay, in terms of the corruption of our courts, if we were to abandon that rule.

The facts of this particular case are that The Post and The Times and other large news organizations, published thousands of stories, editorials and essays in 1964 describing the deteriorating military and political situation in Vietnam—just as it was described in the official memoranda and cables in the Pentagon Papers. The various opinions and contingency plans being put before the President at that time were reported repeatedly and accurately—as they are now reported in the official papers.

The growing combat role of American forces was laid out in impressive detail on front pages all over the country—the first uses of napalm against suspected hostile villages, the commitment of U.S. helicopters and crewmen to the battlefields, the reconnaissance, bombing and

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

June 30, 1896

June 30, 1921

MADRID—The Spanish government has authorized the Minister of the Marine to purchase a heavy cruiser, that is already built and supposedly ready at Trieste, in Northern Italy. It is reported that a government commission will be appointed tomorrow to proceed to Trieste, examine the vessel, and if her condition and her price are satisfactory, to immediately effect the purchase.

NEW YORK—It is reported from Leavenworth, Kansas, that Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion of the world, will be released from the Federal Penitentiary in time to get to the big fight between Jack Dempsey and Frenchman Georges Carpentier. It is stated further that he will challenge the winner of the fight to a championship fight in the near future. He just might be a little too old.



'I've Got Him Speaking French—Obviously His Sales Resistance Is Melting.'

## The Mediterranean Plug

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The contretemps developing between NATO and the island republic of Malta could, unless settled by friendly agreement, prove immensely embarrassing for the defense of Western Europe. For Malta is the plug of the Mediterranean; it is in a position to block either east-west or north-south movement across those lovely waters.

This has been recognized for centuries and at various times the Turks, Russians, French, British and Italians have either coveted or controlled it. Even so recently as World War II, Malta was one of the key strategic points. Had Hitler been able to overwhelm his heroic defenders of the Middle East, North African, Italian and southern France campaigns might all have turned out differently.

For this reason the North Atlantic allies are gravely concerned about the dispute that broke out between members of their coalition and Dom Mintoff's new Maltese government immediately after his electoral victory this month. Already alarmed by persistent and successful Soviet penetration of the island sea, NATO fears dramatic worsening of its position should Malta withdraw facilities hitherto made available to the West and offer them instead to Russia.

### Danger Recognized

The alliance has always recognized the danger that it might be outflanked from the south if any hostile power could extend its influence over the North African shore, but for some years this danger was held remote. Only after the Nasser arms deal

with Moscow and successive Arab revolutions did the possibility become tangible. Today the threat is regarded as serious. The sole really secure harbors and airfields available to allied ships and planes east of Italy are in Greece, Syria, Egypt and North Africa have squeezed them out. Were Malta to exclude NATO's vessels (including the directly associated U.S. Sixth Fleet) the block to Soviet penetration westward would be removed; were Malta to turn over its dockyard facilities to the Russians, that possibility would be immensely increased.

NATO is trying to handle the problem with maximum coolness. Nevertheless it has already had two quiet meetings on the Malta situation since Mintoff ordered out the alliance's Mediterranean commander, a right-wing Italian admiral the Maltese prime minister particularly dislikes. Since then a squeeze has been applied against the Sixth Fleet. Meanwhile a Soviet cruiser hangs around nearby, perhaps awaiting an invitation to pay a call.

### Three-Ply Problem

NATO splits up the problem into three phases: (1) How necessary is Malta to allied defenses? (2) How useful would it be to Russia as a base? (3) How necessary is it as a site for the alliance's Mediterranean command? The obvious fallback position of any NATO negotiation with Mintoff would be to agree to back down on Point 3, possibly to reduce emphasis on point 1, but to make an all-out stand against changes affecting Point 2. Thanks to opposition by the

Scandinavian partners, Malta was never admitted to NATO when it wished membership. However, it was co-opted into allied defenses and made the Mediterranean command post while still a British colony. The island became independent in 1964 and signed a consultation agreement with NATO the following year. Mintoff is an ambitious left-winger but not demonstrably pro-Communist. He hopes to balance Maltese relationships with the two superpowers, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. It is not known whether he merely wants better terms for a continuing defense agreement with Britain obtaining more money and total control of Maltese facilities, or if he wants to go whole hog and neutralize the island.

Neutrality is an increasingly popular trend but in the Mediterranean it is frequently tinged with a pro-Soviet bias. Even Libya, which claims to be free of any Moscovite influence, is linked in confederation with Egypt and Syria, which lean on Russian support. And Moscow seems anxious to push into Libya in order to control the spigot of its vast petroleum resources, thus subjecting Western Europe to potential oil blackmail.

The Russians, who have every legal right to do so, insist they want eventual equality with the West in the Mediterranean, which they regard as only an extension of the Black Sea. But allied leaders are saying to each other about the same thing. Cato the elder, a Mediterranean resident, once said: "If we make them our equals, they will soon be our masters."

## Sleepers Awake

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON.—The continuing storm over publication of the Pentagon Papers contains lessons for all of us. The newspapers are learning from this episode and from the national loss of memory that has occurred since 1964 that their impact on public opinion in the United States is tragically limited. The substance and in some cases the precise details of virtually everything The Washington Post and The New York Times have printed from the Pentagon Papers is ancient history. It was nearly all published while it was happening. And it was largely a futile enterprise; neither the public nor the congressional politicians were listening.

The government is learning something, too. It is learning that policy is poorly communicated and public opinion is poorly shaped by proxy. All through the early 1960s, government officials were anonymously "leaking" their fears and "opinions" for Vietnam through the press as a substitute for public candor and direct communication with the people. This produced considerable support for the government's zig-zag policies by most of the major newspapers, including The Post and The Times. But newspaper editorials are not necessarily the voice of the people, and newspapers, as is now evident, are inadequate instruments for public education.

What the public and politicians could learn from this experience is that if they sit there asleep in the back row while their destinies are being debated, they are in a poor position when the slumber ends to cry foul and search for scapegoats.

### Fully Covered

The facts of this particular case are that The Post and The Times and other large news organizations, published thousands of stories, editorials and essays in 1964 describing the deteriorating military and political situation in Vietnam—just as it was described in the official memoranda and cables in the Pentagon Papers. The various opinions and contingency plans being put before the President at that time were reported repeatedly and accurately—as they are now reported in the official papers.

strating missions of U.S. aircraft in South Vietnam and Laos, the U.S. role in the training and transport of South Vietnamese raiding parties into North Vietnam. The circumstances of the Tonkin Gulf incident, including the prior raids by South Vietnamese forces against North Vietnamese territory, were reported accurately at the time. The possibilities of U.S. air raids on North Vietnam were reported and discussed in the press repeatedly far in advance of the event.

What the evidence from that time suggests is that despite the preoccupation of the newspapers and of the government with Vietnam, the public was both ill-informed and not greatly interested. The Gallup Poll in May, 1964, reported that 63 percent of the American people had no opinion about the war or how it was going or what the United States should do. The reason for that, Gallup explained, was that the 63 percent were paying no attention to developments in Southeast Asia; neither the newspapers nor the government had won their attention. Six months later, when the war fever in Washington and in the press was rising, the Council on Foreign Relations reported the results of another poll. One in four adult Americans, the council found, was not even aware that a war was going on in Southeast Asia.

### Just Not Interested

Week after week stories were published and were given prominent space in the newspapers. But if the opinion polls at that time are valid, as one presumes, the public was simply not interested. Nor were most members of Congress.

There was assuredly no outcry and no demand for court injunctions against the "security breaches" involved in many of these newspaper reports. On the contrary, it is obvious in retrospect that various factions in the administration were deliberately and consciously "leaking" top-secret plans and recommendations in order to build support for future U.S. actions. And it seems obvious, not like the idea of mixing heart and belly. It is a fact that the main merits of the Halles since many years were to feed hundreds of thousands of rats, creating a center of attraction for a population of small traders and brokers, and justifying entirely fictitious prices of food not only in Paris but all over France. As to the "Baltard pavilions," they were and still are entirely ugly buildings without any real artistic

than in influencing the public whose support the administration was seeking.

It is now seven years later. People in the news business are now indicting themselves—wrongly—for not "telling the truth." Politicians, who ought to know better, are claiming that no one told them what was going on. And the administration charges, years after the fact, that security is breached by the recounting of ancient history. It is a strange spectacle.

### Dangerous Freedom?

Being an African, I feel somewhat awkward to comment on a purely American problem, but from what I can read in your paper, my conclusion is that many freedoms in the American style can be extremely injurious to a country. First, if the government cannot be immune and insulated from scrutiny, does it mean that the press is taboo? Second, the net result of The Times's disclosure appears to be a weakening of the American position in the Paris negotiations, the North Vietnamese delegation being able to further its accusations against the U.S.

FALL DAOUA,  
Dakar, Sénégal.

### The Glory That Was

I can't help but telling you that I am entirely astonished by your editorial "The Glory That Was Paris" (June 24). I would certainly agree to condemn any vandalism—in New York as well as in Paris. I am certainly afraid of the possibility of stupid urbanism which we often see developing everywhere. However, insofar as the former Halles de Paris are concerned, I strongly disagree with the view that they should be considered the "heart" of Paris. Zola called them the "belly" of Paris, and I would not like the idea of mixing heart and belly. It is a fact that the main merits of the Halles since many years were to feed hundreds of thousands of rats, creating a center of attraction for a population of small traders and brokers, and justifying entirely fictitious prices of food not only in Paris but all over France. As to the "Baltard pavilions," they were and still are entirely ugly buildings without any real artistic

## Bernard Levin From London:

You have to be a very suspicious fellow (I am a very suspicious fellow) to believe that the British government is considering a sellout of the 4 million Rhodesian Africans...

LONDON—A British emissary negotiated a deal with the Ian Smith regime that will lead to the lifting of British sanctions and the acceptance of that regime as the legal government of Rhodesia.

The groundwork has been done with care. "Talks about talks about talks" took place about three months ago; explorations were made to see whether it was worth going further. Evidently both sides thought that it was; the "talks about talks about talks" have now been going on for some time. Soon it will be time, apparently, for "talks" themselves.

Now you have to be a very suspicious fellow (I am a very suspicious fellow) to believe that the British government is considering a sellout of the four million Rhodesian Africans for whom Britain has every kind of responsibility, and whom it is Mr. Smith's repeatedly declared intention to keep forever in a state of subjection to the tiny white minority. Not just because the British government (the Conservatives as well as their Labor predecessors) have repeatedly made it clear that they will agree to no deal with Smith that does not allow for "unimpeded progress toward majority rule." It is not necessary to be a very suspicious fellow to believe that a British government might make such a declaration and then fail to act on it; all you would have to be is a moderately realistic fellow. But there is more to it than that.

### All-Around Fellow

The envoy extraordinary whom Mr. Heath and Sir Alec Douglas-Home have recently sent winging to Salisbury to talk with Mr. Smith is extraordinary in every sense of the word. He is Lord Goodman, a man who plays a unique role in British life. Head of a very successful law firm of the highest repute, he also wears simultaneously an amazing variety and number of public hats; he is chairman of the Arts Council (in itself a full-time job); chairman of the Newspaper Publishers Association (ditto); chairman of the trust that owns the Observer (one of our oldest-established and most respected Sunday newspapers); a member of a commission charged with investigating the system of government-appointed enquiries into matters of public concern; member of the committee whose responsibility is the building of our national theater; a director of private companies; confident and adviser to prime ministers and other politicians and goodness knows how many more public and private

men. In short, in contemplating Lord Goodman I am reminded of Sir John Betjeman's phrase—"tinglede, tomboy and chum to the weak." (In one way a strangely inapposite comparison, as not the least extraordinary thing about Lord Goodman is his appearance; he is built on a huge, gargantuan scale, with eyebrows like prehistoric forests.) But the important point about Lord Goodman in his present role is that he is a Socialist and an honorable man. He might have been chosen by the present government, and indeed almost certainly was, to make it clear to the Smith regime that the negotiations were not going to be an empty sham; concessions on the part of Mr. Smith are going to be demanded if an agreement is to be reached.

### There's No Way

Then why the suspicion that, despite all this, a sellout may be on its way? Simply because there is no possibility at all that Mr. Smith will agree, or even that he can agree, to any arrangement that offers the prospect of African rule in Rhodesia in a reasonable time. Mr. Smith's three immediate predecessors as head of the Rhodesian government were over-enthusiastic, wanting to do a cautious step toward African political advancement, and Mr. Smith knows that he will follow them into the discard pile if he gives an inch. Not that he shows any signs of doing so; he has made it brutally and contemptuously clear that there can be no question of majority rule in Rhodesia, and he is still saying so.

After all, even Lord Goodman is only mortal. In the end, whatever his brief from Mr. Heath, he is only an envoy; he can make the situation plain to Mr. Smith and report back to London on Mr. Smith's reaction. Then, however, it is up to the British government to decide how far to go to give Mr. Smith what he wants (the legal, constitutional and moral right to his institutionalized racism), and what (in the way of apparent, but no genuine, concessions) is acceptable.

Lord Goodman, we may be sure, has fought hard to extract from Mr. Smith the utmost that is possible; to do Mr. Heath and Sir Alec Douglas-Home justice, they will fight hard too. But in the end they will have to face the grim fact that Mr. Smith is not in practice going to accept any deal which envisages white Rhodesians being ruled by black ones. Yet the government of this country is pledged to precisely such an outcome of any talks. If a deal is done, leaving Mr. Smith in position, it will not even be necessary to read the terms to know that it must be a sellout.

## Letters

### Dangerous Freedom?

significance—an expression of the early "iron age" which you may admire around Pennsylvania Station in New York. It is a really misleading statement to mention that those pavilions have become a highly successful setting for exhibitions of our national art. All you really will find through a very dull promenade will be a few sex shops, some circus apparatus or slot machines, and practically no art at all. The only problem, which you rightly mention, is to create something which could effectively contribute to the heart of Paris. The best idea which has been put forward is some kind of a magnificent garden with one or two art museums.

CHRISTIAN VALENSI,  
Paris.

### Kafka's People

Those of us in the West who have visited Czechoslovakia in recent months can only concur, sadly, with Betty Werther's penetrating descriptions of Kafka-land (JET, June 28). You can photograph a starving Biafran baby; how do you photograph famished minds and dehydrated hearts? You can raise funds—how is it up to the government for East Pakistan refugees; but what do you do for the Czechs, who are being massacred spiritually? "You are a lifeline to us," a Czech friend once told me. Those of us on this side of the Iron Curtain who have friends in Czechoslovakia can write (simple words of affection and solidarity pass even the most stringent censorship). We can visit them, though they are hardly able to reciprocate. True, it's giving hard currency to the régime, but if a few Czechs feel a little less isolated, a little less abandoned by their Western friends, then it's eminently worth it. Some of us do realize what's going on, and care very much. In small, undramatic ways, we do what we can.

E. DICKINSON,  
Paris.

هكذا اننا انا



TOO TIRED—The truck was old, the load heavy. Or perhaps it had succumbed to sympathy pains. The vehicle was found abandoned in Walsenburg, Colo.

### Malta Officials Rule Out Role As Cuba of the Mediterranean

By Marvyn Howe  
VALLETTA, Malta, June 29 (NYT)—Malta's newly elected Socialist Prime Minister Dom Mintoff is seeking "adequate compensation" for the use of this strategic island by Britain, the United States and other NATO countries.  
Malta is not about to become the Cuba of the Mediterranean, as some right-wing European newspapers have warned, but would like to maintain the status quo if the necessary financial support can be obtained, according to high-level government sources.  
Mr. Mintoff has, through a series of dramatic gestures, created a certain anxiety among his supporters, but seems to have strengthened his bargaining position.  
Britain's high commissioner in Malta, Sir Duncan Watson, was received yesterday by Mr. Mintoff, who outlined his position on the revision of the 1964 defense and financial treaties with Britain. Sir Duncan will leave for London within a few days with Mr. Mintoff's demands.  
His price for base facilities has not been made public but was expected to be high because of the serious financial problems facing the country. Malta has a national debt of \$103.3 million, a trade deficit of \$120 million, serious unemployment and a drop in tourism.  
"What Mr. Mintoff wants, according to informed government sources, is to keep the British base but get more for it and reach separate agreements with the other nations using the facilities."  
Nevertheless, there seems to have been a cooling off of tempers. There was no showdown over the arrival yesterday of a U.S. destroyer at Malta's sister island of Gozo. The visit had been approved before the ban on the U.S. Sixth Fleet and the decision was respected by the authorities, for there was any trouble over the arrival of a unit of British commandos, who came as replacements. This is part of the agreement, a government official said.  
"Britain invited friends" "Britain set up a club here and invited her friends to come in without membership fee," a spokesman for the government said. "Britain is not paying

### Italian Killed In Shooting After Soccer Match

ROME, June 29 (Reuters)—A soccer match in the nearby town of Vicenza ended in tragedy Sunday when a disgruntled spectator shot and killed a linesman, wounded a friend of the athlete and then hid inside a barricaded building as crowds tried to storm the stadium and lynch him.  
Police arrested a 45-year-old Sicilian worker, Calogero Cicero. They said that he had surrendered after first trying to flee by hijacking a car at pistol point.  
Trouble began when the opposing team, Licenza, scored a decisive second half goal in a friendly match. A man went behind the home goal to insult the goalkeeper, and only stopped when ordered off by linesman Enrico Dante.  
Minutes later, Mr. Dante was hit on the back of the head by a stone. He turned to the crowd and shouted to the man to meet him in the square later to settle accounts. An hour later, Mr. Dante, 24, was found dying of wounds in the square. A friend lay beside him wounded in the leg.  
"Britain invited friends" "Britain set up a club here and invited her friends to come in without membership fee," a spokesman for the government said. "Britain is not paying

### Colombo Urges Sterling Role As Reserve Controlled by '6'

LONDON, June 29 (Reuters)—Jai's premier, Ennio Colombo, today advocated that sterling's role as a reserve currency should be transferred to a monetary unit controlled by the European Economic Community if Britain joins.  
Mr. Colombo, here on a three-day official visit ending tomorrow, referred to sterling's international role at a lunch in London's Mansion House. Prime Minister Edward Heath, Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and the lord mayor of London, Sir Peter Studd, were present.  
The Italian foresaw the creation of a European monetary unit as a way of revitalizing and strengthening London's role as a great international market for trade, money and finance.  
"Roundup of Sterling"  
His suggestion was one of the first raised since Britain, in Common Market entry negotiations, said it was prepared to envisage an orderly and gradual roundup of the official sterling balances after entering the community.  
Mr. Colombo also renewed his call for greater community attention to regional policies. But he stressed an cooperation with Britain in the monetary and economic field.  
He said he was referring particularly to problems arising from short-term capital movements across frontiers and to activities in the Euro-dollar market, to the need for flexibility in the international monetary system, and particularly to an end to the floating of the West German mark and the Dutch florin, and finally to the establishment of an effective system for increasing international liquidity.  
Later he visited Parliament.  
Mr. Colombo, formerly a minister of the treasury, had meetings during the day with Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber, Harold Wilson, leader of the Labor party, and a former Labor chancellor, James Callaghan. He also saw Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader. Last night he met Roy Jenkins, another former Labor chancellor.

### Russia Ratifies Treaty On Seabed Weapons

MOSCOW, June 29 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union yesterday ratified the treaty banning the emplacement of nuclear weapons on the seabed, the treaty announced.  
The government newspaper said the treaty, negotiated at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, was approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) and President Nikolai Podgorny signed the ratification document.  
The treaty forbids the placing of any weapons of mass destruction on the seabed beyond a 15-mile coastal zone. It was signed in February.

### Soviet View On Literature Is Challenged

By Russian Writer In Journal Novy Mir  
By Bernard Gwertzman  
MOSCOW, June 29 (NYT)—On the eve of the Fifth All-Union Writers Congress, a Soviet critic yesterday challenged the officially supported view that all Soviet literature must be written in the Socialist realism style.  
Alexander Ovcharenko, a member of the editorial board of Novy Mir, argued in the latest issue of the journal that some of the most important Soviet writers did not write in Socialist realism and that it is wrong for dogmatic critics to say they did.  
With the congress opening today, Mr. Ovcharenko's article has appeared at a sensitive moment, since the conservatives who dominate the congress leadership are sure to make a routine assertion of the over-riding primacy of Socialist realism in Soviet literature.  
Disputed Point  
Socialist realism has always been a disputed point in the Soviet Union. Conservatives have tended to insist that only writing in that school can be printed here, while liberals have sought to include other styles as well. Because there is no clear-cut definition of what Socialist realism is, compromises have often been made.  
Thus, many writers who could hardly be called Socialist realists have been nevertheless identified as such and their works printed here during relatively liberal periods. But during crackdowns in the arts, their works were not printed.  
In his article, called "Continuation of a Debate," he chides a well known dogmatic critic for saying that "in our literature there is only one method—Socialist realism."  
Mr. Ovcharenko then argues that such well known writers as Alexander Blok, Vladimir Mayakovsky, Mikhail Bulgakov, Anna Akhmatova, Gippius, Mandelstam, Isaac Babel, Andrei Bely, Andrei Platanov and Boris Pasternak could hardly be regarded as "realists" in most of their writing. Even Maxim Gorki, regarded as the founder of the Socialist realism school, wrote romantic works not in keeping with realism, Mr. Ovcharenko said.  
Because of the sensitivity of authorities to ideological questions, Mr. Ovcharenko does not question the leading role of Socialist realism. But his listing of the names of writers would be interpreted by intellectuals here as a subtle attack on the current ideological restraints. Almost all of the writers listed by Mr. Ovcharenko are favorites of Soviet liberals, and most have not been published in recent years, or in small editions.  
In the Stalin years, Socialist realism generally meant a work in the realistic genre that ended on a sense of uplift for Soviet goals.  
Today a key literary official denounced those that support Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn and other outlawed Soviet writers.  
In the major report at the opening of the congress, secretary of the board of the union Georgy M. Markov also called for maintaining orthodoxy in the arts, with allegiance to the Communist party cited as the highest ideal.  
Brezhnev Attends  
Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and several other Politburo members attended the Kremlin meeting, leading off with a report by Mr. Markov's conservative report.  
"This was the first congress in four years, and the fifth since the union was established in 1932. There were more than 500 delegates representing the union's 7,200 members."  
No other writer has caused authorities here more concern in recent years than the 52-year-old novelist, who last year won the Nobel Prize for literature, and who has just published a new novel, "August 1914," abroad. Prior to the last congress, Mr. Solzhenitsyn sent a letter to all delegates protesting literary censorship in the Soviet Union.  
His expulsion for allegedly not protesting strongly enough against the publication abroad of "The Cancer Ward" and "The First Circle," led to widespread protests from writers abroad, and less publicized complaints from some Soviet writers as well.  
Although Mr. Solzhenitsyn's name was not mentioned directly, Mr. Markov referred to the awarding of the Nobel Prize to him and his November, 1969, expulsion from the union.  
"Let those gentlemen from foreign ideological centers realize that their provocative stratagems will fool no one," he said. "The Soviet writers themselves decided and will continue deciding who should be a member of the Union of Writers and who should not."  
"When for instance," Mr. Markov said, "Soviet law-enforcement officials brought to account some caged-in-the-wood idlers for their parasitical life, someone abroad hastily listed these layabouts and ignoramuses as writers, awarding to each of them exceptional epithets: 'talented,' 'outstanding,' and even 'great.'"  
Ceausescu in Finland  
HELSINKI, June 29 (Reuters)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived here today for a five-day state visit to Finland.

### Party-Line Vote on Paris Council Les Halles Reprieve Is Rejected

By James Goldsborough  
PARIS, June 29 (NYT)—The Paris city council early this morning decided to ignore an international effort to save the pavilions of Les Halles and to begin tearing them down next week for urban reconstruction.  
The final vote was 53-37, with the project being voted along party lines. Gaullists and their allies were for their destruction and Socialists and Communists against.  
Today, however, a final and probably futile effort was begun to have the government and President Georges Pompidou intervene to overrule the city council. This could only be done if the pavilions were classified as historical monuments under government protection.  
French interest in saving the immense 19th-century glass and iron structures picked up after an American banker arrived here a few weeks ago and said he wanted to buy them. By then, they had already been scheduled for destruction for over a year.  
Postponement Sought  
The international interest aroused French interest, and the opposition motions at the city council last night were aimed at postponing the wrecking work while the project was reconsidered. The Gaullists and their allies, however, control the council.  
Though defeated, the opposition has decided to seize the issue for political as well as aesthetic reasons. The Socialist Federation today announced it was contacting other leftist parties and labor unions to organize a mass demonstration to save the pavilions. The Socialist Federation has nine of the 90 seats on the council.  
Former Premier Edgar Faure also came to their defense today. Writing in the mass-circulation newspaper France Soir, Mr. Faure, an unusually independent Gaullist, said that "Paris doesn't only belong to the Parisians—it is the capital of the whole country." He said the government should be consulted before the wreckers' ball begins to swing.

### Wildcat Strikes Hit Belgium, Provoked by Rising Prices

ANTWERP, Belgium, June 29 (AP)—A wave of wildcat strikes has hit Belgium, provoked by the government's stability to check rising prices.  
Officially the retail price index has only risen by about 2.5 percent so far this year, but consumers scoff at the figures. Wages are linked with the index.  
The increase comes partly from a new system of calculating sales taxes which is being applied throughout the European Common Market.  
The unrest has been in large companies like Agfa-Gevaert photo products, Bell Telephone Co. and Glaverbel, one of Europe's largest glass manufacturers. It follows a two-year pact signed between trade unions and employers.  
Bell's five Belgian plants, employing 13,000 workers, were hit by strikes last week, and though the workers voted to return, only the smallest plant was operational today. Higher wages and an end to the system of fluctuating wages based on productivity are the demands.  
The Glaverbel plant, with 2,000 workers, was hit by a strike yesterday. Agfa-Gevaert was closed for a week earlier this month.

### Wildcat Strikes Hit Belgium, Provoked by Rising Prices

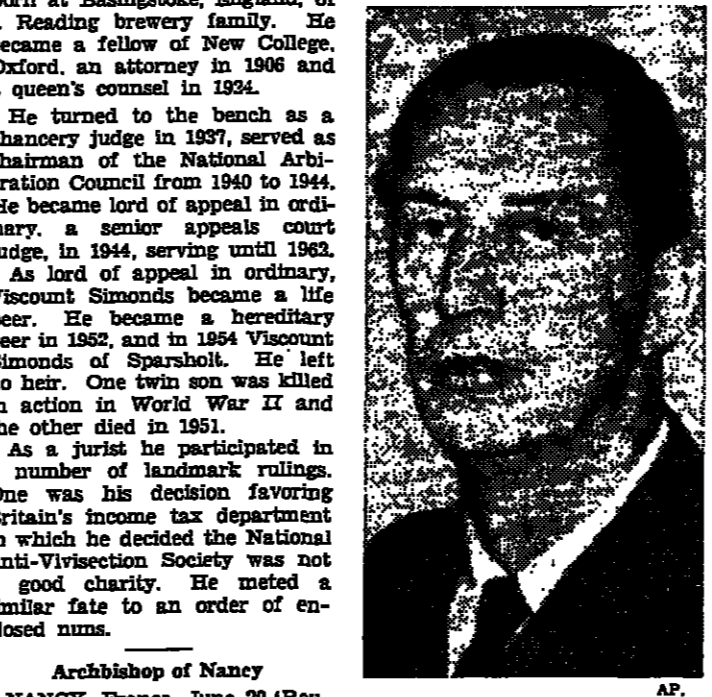
One of the strongest arguments last night in favor of saving the pavilions was raised by opposition speakers who pointed out that since the old food markets were moved out of Les Halles two years ago, the pavilions have become a kind of impromptu folk center, with concerts, plays, dances and exhibitions being put on by both amateur and professional groups.  
The speakers argued that the pavilions were filling—almost by accident—a need of the citizens. This argument was rejected. Speaking for the majority, Pierre Krieg said that the decision to renovate was irreversible and that the demolition was necessary for the construction of a new regional subway line.  
Plans for the area call for a huge cultural and commercial complex, with a concert hall, theater, library, museum, underground mall and outdoor promenade in addition to office space.

### Lord Simonds of Sparsholt; Churchill's Lord Chancellor

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Viscount Simonds, 89, the man Winston Churchill picked to be Britain's lord chancellor, died yesterday at his London home.  
Viscount Simonds was politically unknown when Britain's wartime leader selected him in 1951 to be lord chancellor, Britain's top jurist. He took well to political life and served until 1955.  
Gavin Turnbull Simonds was born at Basingstoke, England, of a Reading brewery family. He became a fellow of New College, Oxford, an attorney in 1906 and a queen's counsel in 1924.  
He turned to the bench as a chancery judge in 1937, served as chairman of the National Arbitration Council from 1940 to 1944. He became lord of appeal in ordinary, a senior appeals court judge, in 1944, serving until 1962.  
As lord of appeal in ordinary, Viscount Simonds became a life peer. He became a hereditary peer in 1962, and in 1964 Viscount Simonds of Sparsholt. He left no heir. One twin son was killed in action in World War II and the other died in 1951.  
As a jurist he participated in a number of landmark rulings. One was his decision favoring Britain's income tax department in which he decided the National Anti-Vivisection Society was not a good charity. He meted a similar fate to an order of enclosed nuns.

### Obituaries

78. of Iowa died Sunday night in a hospital.  
Mr. Martin, a Republican, served 16 years in the House and six in the Senate. He retired in 1961 after completing his term as senator and moved with his wife, Doris, to Seattle.  
The most notable triumph of his career was his unseating of the veteran Democratic Sen. Guy M. Gillette in 1954.



Sir William Elliot in 1951, when he was British Air Chief Marshal.

### Britain's Air Marshal Elliot Is Dead at 75

LONDON, June 29 (NYT)—Air Chief Marshal Sir William Elliot, 75, a former chairman of the British Joint Services Mission in Washington and British representative on the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, died Sunday at a Royal Air Force hospital in Wiltshire.  
Sir William served in the two posts from 1951 to 1954 after a career in two world wars and in a variety of posts in the Air Ministry.  
He served throughout World War I, transferring from the British Army to the old Royal Flying Corps in 1917. He won the Distinguished Flying Cross while attached to the Palestine Brigade.  
He was assistant air secretary from 1937 to 1939. When World War II broke out, he became one of Winston Churchill's most trusted advisers on air policy.  
Desiring active service, he transferred in the spring of 1941 as commanding officer of the night-fighter station at Mildenhall, where some of Britain's best night fighters were based. Later he moved to Fighter Command headquarters, where he worked out defenses against German night bombers. In 1942 he went to the Air Ministry as director of plans.  
In February, 1944, by then an air vice-marshal, he was posted as air officer commanding at Gibraltar, and a few months afterward held the same post with the Balkan Air Force, where he became a friend of Marshal Tito.  
In 1949 Sir William became chief staff officer for the Ministry of Defense, and in February, 1951, he succeeded Lord Tedder as chairman of the British Joint Services Mission in Washington and as representative on the Military Committee of NATO.  
After retiring from the RAF in 1954, he served four years as chairman of the council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

### Food Price Rise In Britain in Year Exceeds 10 Pct.

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Britain's Agriculture Minister James Prior tonight shouts of dismay from his own party in the House of Commons today by announcing that food prices have risen more than 10 percent in the year since the Conservatives came to power.  
Mr. Prior said the food price index had risen 10.4 percent between June 16, 1970, and May 18, 1971, and has gone up further since then. The Tories came to power on June 18 of last year.  
Mr. Prior's announcement was greeted by demands for his resignation from opposition Laborites. Tory Sir Gerald Nabarro said tax reductions granted by the government have already been wiped out by higher food prices. Mr. Prior promised that food prices would start coming down soon.

### Death Camp Killer Gets Life, Suspended

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany, June 29 (AP)—A former Nazi SS lieutenant received a life prison term today for the murder of three inmates of a forced labor camp in Poland during World War II. But the sentence was suspended on the ground of his ill health.  
The defendant, Fritz Gebauer, who originally was charged with murdering 23 inmates at the camp in Lvov, was ordered by the court to report to the police once a week. The court followed the recommendation of physicians that the 65-year-old electrician was too ill for imprisonment.

### Scheel Rejects Geneva Parley With U Thant

BONN, June 29 (UPI)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel has turned down an invitation to meet UN Secretary-General U Thant in Geneva next month, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.  
The spokesman said the reason was that Mr. Thant also invited East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer to a similar, though separate, meeting in Geneva at about the same time.  
In his reply to Mr. Thant, Mr. Scheel said he hoped to meet him on the occasion of the General Assembly meeting in New York this autumn.  
Diplomatic sources said Mr. Scheel also told Mr. Thant that while he was ready and able to meet with him at any place of Mr. Thant's choosing, the secretary-general could meet with Mr. Winzer only in Moscow.  
The diplomatic sidestepping reflected the West German government's refusal to countenance East German officials being placed on an equal footing with its own ministers by international institutions such as the United Nations.

### China Denies Phone Link

HONG KONG, June 29 (UPI)—China's telecommunications authorities have denied reports that direct telephone communications would be established between China and Israel, the New China News Agency reported today. A statement issued in Peking said the reports from Jerusalem by UPI and Reuters were "a willful fabrication."

### Archbishop of Nancy

NANCY, France, June 29 (Reuters)—The Archbishop of Nancy and Toul, the Most Rev. Emile Follery, 73, died here today.  
He was primate of the Lorraine region of eastern France.

### Lofty Blomfield

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, June 29 (AP)—Maynell (Lofty) Blomfield, 62, New Zealand's veteran of the 1930s wrestling heyday, died today.  
He was New Zealand and Australian professional wrestling champion and British Empire champion.  
He toured North America, fighting 63 bouts—losing only one and drawing two. His opponents included Earl McCready, Joe Savoldi and Chief Little Wolf.  
He reached his peak in 1938 when he wrestled world champion Bronco Nagurski to a draw at one fall each at Vancouver.  
After retiring he became a hotelkeeper in the northern New Zealand city of Whangarei.

### Martin Benka

VIENNA, June 29 (UPI)—Slovak painter Martin Benka, 83, who was awarded the title of "National Artist" of Czechoslovakia for his landscape works, died in Bratislava today, the Czechoslovak news agency CTX reported.  
Mr. Benka, who had several exhibitions between 1925 and 1942 in New York, Paris and Vienna, will be given a state funeral, CTX said.

### Thomas E. Martin

SEATTLE, June 29 (AP)—Former Sen. Thomas E. Martin, 78, of Iowa died Sunday night in a hospital.

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# Maria Callas: 'The Singer Is Nothing But the Servant of Genius'

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, June 29 (IHT).—Maria Callas, La Divina. The most controversial, brilliant and bedazzling operatic figure of our time. She has not appeared on an opera stage in six years and is still the Prima Donna. At last fall's opening of La Scala, the ovation was for Callas, who was sitting in a box. Her records are selling as briskly today as 12 years ago when her career was considered at its peak.

No one who has heard it has forgotten the fluid voice of richness, color and power. In a period when acting in opera was broad, to the point of ham, she was a controlled dynamo that could charge even a pianissimo with electric tension. Stories of her passion, artistic and savage temperament, natural genius, perfection, tantrums, difficulties have made her a legend.

For a legend, she is surprisingly young. She floated into the salon of her Paris apartment, a tall and graceful woman, unexpectedly willow slender, wearing a rose and gold brocade caftan. The reddish brown hair was pulled back in a simple ponytail.

## True Beauty

She has the aura of true beauty. It is something about the way she carries herself. The camera does not capture the Mediterranean cream skin, the smiling charm, the gracious manners. As a hostess, she had the delicate consideration that puts a guest at ease.

She rarely consents to the many requests for interviews, uneasy about being misinterpreted. She agreed because we had been introduced by a mutual friend, Nadia Stancloff.

"Friendship means a great deal to me. Few people realize that. Nadia probably told you she was afraid of me in the beginning too. People so often have gotten the wrong opinion about me. I have made the mistake of rarely letting them know me.

"If I am a friend, I give. If I am not, I am indifferent. I believe in love, lots of love. I believe in discipline. It is not enough to be born with the gift of a beautiful voice. You must work, work, work. No matter how far you go, perfection is always just beyond reach."

"Vissi d'Arte, Vissi d'Amore," aria of "Tosca." Leitmotiv of Callas's life.

The Juillard School of Music in New York has invited her to lead two series of classes this autumn.

"It will not exactly be teaching," she said. "I would like to try to pass on some of my experience to others. Opera is in crisis. I have been saying that since 1964. I do not want to let it die."

"I will be playing it by ear. Each singer is an individual and must be treated differently. I learned much from my teachers of 'the old school.' I learned much from my conductors.

## Technique

"I want to show these young students about breathing and how you spare yourself. The voice is a human instrument. Its life is short. It can't last at all without technique.

"Yet the supreme art is to hide technique until all seems effortless. That requires work and tremendous discipline, sacrifice and risks. If you really want to serve music, you must live it day and night.

"I mean give up everything for music. Tighten the belt. Keep yourself alive as a waitress if you have to. No job is degrading. Any job, every job is an honor. And it is a helluva work to do anything well. The world needs us all... street sweepers, electricians, artists."

## Talks Begin on Getty Plan

LONDON, June 29 (AP).—Negotiations opened today between American and British art experts on a plan to solve the problem of Britain's losing major art works to U.S. buyers.

Burton Fredericksen, curator of the Malibu, Calif., museum created by oil billionaire J. Paul Getty, joined with New York dealer Michael Zimet in the talks with the National Gallery about the proposal sparked by the sale of

a Titian, "The Death of Actaeon" to the J. Paul Getty Museum.

Mr. Fredericksen, acting for Mr. Getty, promptly announced that his museum in California is prepared to leave the Titian on view in London along with other paintings so long as the National Gallery is willing to send something comparable to his budding gallery in Malibu.

The two Americans suggested that Mr. Getty's idea be adopted by all major museums.

"The National Gallery, unable to raise the money as of now to keep the Titian here, indicated the whole issue must be put up to a meeting of the board of trustees scheduled for Thursday. If the board agrees, an export license for the Titian would be a formality.



G. Neufvelet.

*"I want to give a little happiness even if I haven't had much for myself. Music has enriched my life and hopefully—through me a little—the public's."*

I babble about having been present at the Paris Opera in 1965 when she sang Tosca, a performance which still shimmers in my mind's ear and eye. She dismissed the comment.

"You did it for the public, no?" I countered. "Not at all," she replied in the accents of New York's Washington Heights, where she was born.

"I did it as I thought it might please Puccini. When I had done my best, I was able to communicate to you through the only outlet I have. The composer.

"The singer is nothing but the servant of genius. It is the composer who is the genius. He left us the notes. As interpreters, it is our duty in all humbleness to read between the lines, to search out his soul, his message, to mind read his style, to bring out what he is trying to tell us. Each composer has a tempo and

## Waverley Root

# An Aphrodisiac: But Don't Count On It

PARIS (IHT).—Euell Gibbons, in "Stalking the Heathful Herbs," tells of strewing the floor of his entry with freshly cut calamus leaves "so my guests were greeted by its spicy aromatic aroma." The word "amorous" was well chosen, for acorus calamus is, or has been, reputed to be healthy with a vengeance, and Gibbons might have been viewed by the ancient Romans in the same light as Dionysus, Tyrant of Syracuse, who spread wild thyme on

his floors in the hope that it would cause young girls invited to his palace to lose their heads. For the Romans, acorus calamus (known since the Middle Ages as sweet flag, and also nowadays as sweet sedge or sweet rush) was a strong and even dangerous aphrodisiac. The danger does not appear evident, but perhaps the Romans did not confine themselves to eating its leaves or root. It irritates mucous membrane, and applied externally may have given them reason, or at least illusions.

Aroma Gibbons was not unaware of the reputation of acorus calamus, for after remarking that dried calamus root is sometimes used to line bureau drawers to perfume clothing laid in them, or to fill porous bags hung in clothes closets (where it also discourages moths), he continued: "I hereby disclaim all responsibility for anything that may happen to you while wearing calamus-scented clothing, since the aroma of this plant has long been thought to be somewhat aphrodisiac."

I dislike to discourage those to whom this opens titillating vistas, but the ancient Romans, who were obsessed by the idea of aphrodisiacs, which they discovered in the most unsuspectable foods, seem to have exaggerated when they dubbed calamus "the plant of Venus." They were probably influenced by its shape.

Waverley Root is the author of several books on food, including "The Food of France," "Contemporary French Cooking" (with Richard de Rochemont), and "The Roman Orgy" (an ancient Greek and Roman cooking to be published later this year). He is now working on an encyclopedic work, tentatively titled "Food: An Informal Dictionary." This is an entry from the dictionary.

Its sweet-smelling rush-like leaves, four feet long and an inch wide, surround a spike bearing the spadix, a densely packed bundle of minute flowers, whose blunt tapering form does suggest a phallus; if you are not familiar with the plant, think of its relative, the jack-in-the-pulpit (edible too).

Greek Acorus comes from Greek, alpha privative plus the word meaning "pupil of the eye," whose exact

application to this plant Linnaeus could not doubt have planned, but I shall not try. It is a native of Asia which has spread throughout the north temperate zone. Reference books say it is sterile in Europe, which does not accord very well with its persistence there. The root, a rhizome, is the part most used; it has a pungent agreeably spicy odor which persists even when the root is dried, the form in which it is most often encountered.

The dried rhizome, or the oil pressed from fresh calamus root, is used for flavoring foods, but it has found more extensive employment in medicine. It was the calamus aromaticus necessarily kept in stock by all medieval pharmacies, which remains in modern therapeutic use for its aromatic, carminative and sweat-provoking qualities. It also goes into perfume.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, June 29.—This is how The New York Times critics rate new plays and movies:

### Theater

"The Last Analysis," Saul Bellow's play first produced on Broadway in 1964, which returned in a revised version to the Circle-in-the-Square Theater, "has always deserved better of fate," writes Clive Barnes, "and this time I hope will get it." The play is really a dramatized satire on Freudian psychoanalysis in particular and psychologists in general, on TV comedy, on 20th-century America, Barnes reports. "What Bellow has to say is not shatteringly original, but it is said with wit and style. . . . [His] peculiar mixture of brilliance and promise of wit, humor and cheerfully careless craftsmanship, remains one of the funniest comedies written during the past few years." The hero is Philip Bumbridge, a former vaudeville and television star, who "helped" by his sex-kitten secretary, starts on a voyage of self-discovery, using a self-help couch.

### Movies

"Death in Venice," Luchino Visconti's film adaptation of the Thomas Mann short story, has turned the original material into a "scenic baroque tale of an inhibited immortalist, a fussy old man who develops a mad crush on a beautiful youth," comments Vincent Canby. "By failing to communicate the complexity and intelligence of the Mann work—and by falling with such seeming

cinematic style, it says that this is all that movies do. This, of course, is nonsense. The performance of Dirk Bogarde is "full of right gestures" as the German artist, Canby says, but even though the gestures are right, "they seem calculated and rather empty, as if each had been carried one step too far." Bjorn Andresen, as the Polish boy who, according to the film version, lures Aschenbach to his fate, shows "all the innocence of a street hustler, from virtually their first encounter," Canby says.

"The Greek" Claude Lelouch's film about a former lawyer (Jean-Louis Trintignant) who, with his ex-wife (Christine Lelouch), masterminds a kidnapping, suggests to Roger Greenspan "nothing so much as a hard-edged 'Man and a Woman,' with analogous self-indulgence, misdirected visual rhetoric and inexpressive stylistic excesses." But he had kinder things to say about the cast: "All the performances are more reasonable than the roles call for," says Greenspan. "I especially liked the delicately beautiful Christine Lelouch as the type of modern moll."

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Scene from the Shaw brothers' "Anonymous Hero."

## The Hollywood System

### Hong Kong Films

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

HONG KONG, June 29 (IHT).—The Hollywood system is alive and thriving in Hong Kong. A vast studio, called Movietown, has sprung up at Clearwater Bay, on the Kowloon mainland across from the island city.

Here, under the auspices of the Shaw brothers, Run Run and Run Me, 29 films are before the cameras, a figure which recalls the Hollywood scene in the good old days before television. At that time MGM released 52 features a year and Paramount was not far behind. This year the Shaw brothers will finish 50 films, ten more than last year. There appears to be no business like Shaw business in the movie world these days.

The Shaws of Shanghai ventured into the entertainment world shortly after World War I. There were four Shaw brothers then and the eldest, Run Run, wrote and staged a play, hoping to lure audiences away from the new-fangled movies. When the play failed, his younger brothers urged a film version, on which they collaborated. It was an immediate success and the brothers started churning out motion pictures.

In 1924, Run Me and Run Run dejected to Singapore and set up a distributing center which released the American films of Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks. They also acquired a chain of 100 theaters and amusement parks. In 1930, they produced the first Chinese talkie with the popular screen actress Butterfly Wu as his star. This was the Oriental hit of the day and similar sumptuous productions followed through the years.

The Japanese invasion halted the Shaws' activities, but after the war the surviving brothers resolutely began all over again. Today they control the largest privately owned film studio and cinema circuit in the world.

"There is no anti-trust law here," explained Run Run Shaw, a genial gentleman, in his black-leather smoking jacket. "We have the films and we have the theaters and our system operates much as the MGM-Loew's combine once did. Our studios, too, are modeled on Hollywood lines, a self-contained town, equipped with 12 sound stages and our own color laboratory. The films produced are shown in the Shaw theaters throughout Asia and also in Europe, the United States, South America, Canada and Africa."

"The American producers had formulas for film-making—the Western, the gangster film, the musical—and so have we," he said. "Our films may be divided into categories. There are films in which sword combats are a major attraction. These sword films are very popular, but there have been some complaints about their savagery. We make modern action films, comedies, dramas and musicals. Certain spectacles are based on classic Chinese plays. Public tastes are always changing and we try to meet the demand. Ours is the enormous popular audience.

"Censorship is strong in Southeast Asia and differs in various lands. New ideas are apt to please and displease the mass of moviegoers. We have no equivalent of

the art film. No politics is a firm rule, and there is very little sex never nude love scenes. In India love scenes are cut at the point at which the boy and girl embrace and there is a kiss in the offing. Censorship extends to films from abroad, many of which play our theaters. "Easy Rider" was banned. Probably the favorite film from America this year has been "Tora! Tora! Tora!," a sensational success here.

Many features of the Hollywood film factories have been taken up by the Shaws. They maintain the star system, placing players under long-term contracts and lending them out on occasion to other producers. They publish a string of fan magazines and conduct an acting school for promising beginners. Run Run Shaw, a shrewd diagnostician of the public pulse, is in charge of production at Movietown, Hong Kong. His brother, Run Me, makes Singapore his headquarters (the Shaws have a skyscraper there) and handles distribution and the management of the chain of 230 theaters which reaches across Southeast Asia from there. Both Shaws are prominent public figures and have created the Shaw Foundation to finance social welfare projects.

Entertainment Like his Californian forerunner, Run Run Shaw believes his enormous audience is his ticket to entertainment, but entertainment of the best possible quality. Technical quality of his films is high. His studio's color process, Eastmancolor/Shaw-scope, is notable for its clarity, richness and beauty. He was awarded a prize for the dazzling photography of one of his epics, "The Magnificent Conqueror," at the Cannes festival, and he finds that his greatest successes have been his most expensive and ornate productions: "The Kingdom and the Beauty," "The Assassin," "The One-Armed Swordsman" and "Golden Swallow."

All the Shaw films have both Chinese and English subtitles; the Chinese is for the non-Mandarin-speaking audiences. The dialogue in our films is always in Mandarin, but thanks to Confucius, written Chinese is comprehensible to all Chinese audiences," he explained.

## Renoir Stolen

LONDON, June 29 (AP).—Two thieves stole a Renoir worth \$10,000 from an art gallery in London's West End in broad daylight yesterday, police said today. The men took the painting, "Green Landscape," from its frame when they were left alone in the gallery for several minutes after telling assistants they wanted to look around.

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Japanese Act to Dispel Revaluation Pressure

TOKYO, June 29 (AP-DJ)—Japan decided today to take two measures to help dispel the pressure for an upward revaluation of the yen.

Reversing policies in existence for about 25 years, the government decided to end preferential treatment for exports and to allow Japanese individuals to buy foreign stocks and bonds.

Today's decision raised interest rates for export financing to a uniform 5.5 percent, the same as the official discount rate.

The cabinet decision on origin securities is designed to help slow the growth of official gold and currency reserves, which are expected to reach the equivalent of about \$7.7 billion by the end of this month—more than double the \$3.77 billion of a year ago.

Finance Ministry officials said that from July 1 there will be no limit on securities investments abroad, either for institutional or individual investors.

Since 1970 institutional investors had been allowed to invest abroad within certain limits and quotas.

In addition, Japanese citizens will be allowed to purchase real estate abroad and will receive automatic approval for direct investment up to \$8 million in origin commercial ventures.

Investors will be required to make their transactions through Japanese securities firms. Brokers at major firms here predicted that nearly all initial purchases will be made on the New York Stock Exchange, with small amounts gradually spreading to major European exchanges.

But they could not estimate the expected volume.

In New York, stock analysts said the decision could result in purchases of as much as \$2 billion during the next few years.

OECD Limitation

Finance Ministry officials said investors will be limited to securities listed on major exchanges in industrialized countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Investment will continue to be prohibited in the participation certificates issued by investment trusts such as the Investors Overseas Services group.

In a further development announced today, the government authorized the removal of import quotas on 26 products, effective tomorrow.

The decision is part of a continuing program of import liberalization. Japan will still retain import restrictions on 89 items, although 20 of these are scheduled for liberalization in September.

The 26 products include certain fruits and preserved foods, chemicals and car engines.

Sato-Kennedy Talks

It was also announced that Prime Minister Eisaku Sato had agreed to meet U.S. Ambassador-at-Large David Kennedy tomorrow for an exchange of "frank" views on the Japanese textile industry's unilateral restraints on woolen and man-made fiber exports to the United States.

An official said Mr. Kennedy probably would propose that Japan and the United States resume talks on the textile trade issue at government level, which

Cunard Group Considering Takeover Bid

Rumors of Offer Boost Price of Firm's Shares

LONDON, June 29 (Reuters).—Cunard, Britain's prestige shipping group, revealed today that talks are being held with an unnamed bidder to take over the company whose Queen liners brought it world fame.

Sir Basil Smallpeice, the company's chairman, said the discussions were in a preliminary stage and added, "No indications of their likely outcome can be given."

His statement followed persistent speculation which has been pushing Cunard shares up on the London Stock Exchange.

Sir Basil said he was making his statement because of the rising share prices. He declined to name the bidder.

Last February the company revealed a loss for 1970 of £1.93 million (\$4.8 million) compared with a profit of £2.16 million the previous year.

But last April Sir Basil said the group hoped to become profitable by 1972. He said Cunard had set course on a tough plan to restore its fortunes.

"Loss-making operations will continue to be cut out if they cannot be made profitable," he declared.

The company's share prices shot up today 24 pence on the day before closing with a gain of 16.5 pence (39.6 cents) to 152.5 pence.

Speculation centered on one of Britain's most active businessmen, Jim Slater, as the possible buyer for Cunard.

Observers said Mr. Slater has been building up his holdings in Cunard over the last few months.

But Mr. Slater, president of Slater Walker Securities, refused to comment.

Britain's biggest shipping line, Pacific & Orient, said they are not the bidders.

Car Firms Plan 'Clean' Engine

The French car makers Renault and Peugeot and Sweden's Volvo have agreed to jointly develop and produce certain types of engines complying with anti-pollution standards.

The companies say they will set up an equally-owned subsidiary in France which could produce 350,000 engines a year by the end of the decade.

The agreement stipulates that each company will retain its independence and will continue to compete with the others. The project is subject to French and Swedish government approval.

RCA Perfects Hologram System

RCA Corp. has developed a perfected method of preserving photographs, maps, drawings, statistics, computer data and other information in sugar-cube-size pieces of crystal rather than on film.

The images are imprinted in the crystal by a laser and can be displayed by shining a laser through the crystal. A multitude of images can be stored in a single crystal and then displayed by rotating the crystal in front of a laser beam.

Theoretically, the company says, a single crystal of only a cubic centimeter, smaller than a sugar cube, could hold as many as 1,000 billion "bits" of information.

The company said that such laser-made images, called holograms, have been stored in crystals before but that the new technique has overcome previous disadvantages.

Including the fact that shining a laser through the crystal to display the image automatically erased it.

Canada Proposes Antitrust Board

The Canadian government has introduced legislation calling for establishment of a "competitive practices tribunal" that would have broad jurisdiction over mergers, price setting, advertising and any practices, including takeovers by foreign-based companies, that could be "unduly restrictive" on competition.

The government also proposed action to tighten control on the practices of chartered banks, especially concerning agreements on interest rates, types of services and service charges.

The tribunal would investigate domestic mergers involving at least \$5 million. All mergers involving foreign companies would have to be registered with the tribunal.

USLIFE Bids for Insurance Firm

USLIFE Corp. has agreed in principle to acquire Eastern Life Insurance Co. of New York for about \$48 million in stock subject to the approval of shareholders and directors of both companies.

Eastern Life has more than \$1 billion in life insurance in force and is in the top 12 percent of companies in terms of insurance in force. Last year its earnings were \$1,085,252, a 21 percent increase over 1969.

USLIFE is a diversified, financial-service company which earned \$13.9 million in 1970.

Finserv Buys Susquehanna Unit

Finserv Corp., financial services subsidiary of Studebaker-Worthington Inc., has completed the purchase of 2,378,700 common shares, or 50.4 percent of the outstanding stock, of Pan American Sulphur Co., a subsidiary of Susquehanna Corp.

Finserv made an initial payment of \$25 million for the shares and possible additional payments are to be made based on future valuation of certain Pan American Sulphur assets with the maximum purchase price not to exceed \$35.5 million.

Finserv also received warrants to purchase up to 1.3 million shares of Susquehanna common over a period extending into 1976.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Industry Outlook

Chemical Prices Up, Profits Seen Rising

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. chemical industry, severely hurt in 1970, is expected to recover in 1971, industry executives say.

Higher profits are forecast for the remainder of this year because prices are rising and as a result of the pickup in the economy.

This year "should be a fair year and 1972 a good year for chemicals," says Roger Connor, chairman of Allied Chemical.

"There is more stability within the industry," which to him means the industry is seeking to halt price-cutting and overcapacity, which have hurt profits for more than a decade.

For the first five months of 1971, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' wholesale price index for chemicals and allied products rose about 3 percent from a year earlier.

Dow Chemical's selling price index gained 0.7 percent last year, the first increase since 1957. The company looks for a 10 percent increase per year in its prices if the economy continues upward.

"We are more optimistic this quarter than we have ever been that prices are on their way upward," says Alden J. Klomparens, Dow's assistant general sales manager for pricing and administration.

"The chemical industry has begun to realize that it can't increase profits today without increasing prices, because it simply costs so much more to do business," says Roger N. Gunder, president of Stauffer Chemical.

Lately, prices have been increased on a number of key chemicals, including calcium chloride, sulfuric acid, soda ash, hydrochloric acid and caustic soda. The selling price of caustic soda, used in a variety of manufacturing processes, has risen five times during the past year.

Polyvinyl chloride resins and polystyrene are two major plastics that have also undergone recent price increases.

"It is especially encouraging to see the industry start to raise prices on products not necessarily in short supply, like polystyrene," says Mr. Klomparens. "A few years back, we would see increases only on products in tight supply—now inflated costs have made it necessary to raise prices on readily available products."

"Profitability in many segments of the chemical industry is now too low to warrant construction of new plants," says Union Carbide's chairman, F. Perry Wilson. Slid-

Stocks Rally Sharply As Turnover Picks Up

NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT).—The stock market put together a surprisingly strong rally today as volume showed a brisk rebound from yesterday's sleep-walking session, rising to 14.46 million shares from 9.81 million.

Wall Street analysts described the recovery as mainly technical. But the feeling prevailed that it might well be a harbinger of the traditional summer rally in stock prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average, scoring its third best advance, moved up 9.20 to 823.20. The Dow's biggest gain for the year stands at 9.86 on March 15, the day it finally hurdled the 900 barrier to reach its highest level since mid-1969.

Blue-chip issues were strong, with gains of 1 or more appearing in General Electric, Eastman Kodak, Bethlehem Steel, U.S. Steel and International Nickel. Du Pont rose 2 to 137 3/4.

Minnesota Mining, a standout among the blue chips, climbed 3 1/2 to 129 3/4 after reaching a record price of 127.

General Motors raced ahead 1 5/8 to 78 3/8, after trading at its yearly low of 76 1/2 yesterday. Numerous estimates place 1971 earnings for GM at \$6.50 a share, compared with last year's strike-affected profits of \$2.09 a share.

Most major groups shared in the market advance, including retail stocks and the recently-depressed airlines.

Cinamar stocks, some of which were strong yesterday while the general market was lagging, also displayed gains.

Bausch & Lomb, helped by short-covering activity, ran up 5 7/8 to 121 3/8. It gained 5 1/8 yesterday.

Polaroid climbed 4 1/4 to 114 3/8, closing within a point of its high. Goodyear 2 or better were Avon Products, Disney Productions, Burroughs, IBM, and Texas Instruments.

Central Foundry rose 3 1/4 to 23 3/8. Shareholders of the company, a manufacturer of cast iron soil pipe and fittings, approved a merger with Fuqua National Inc., a privately-owned concern that purchased 40 percent of Central Foundry's shares in March.

Handelman, one of the day's largest losers, fell 1 7/8 to 38 1/2 after trading as low as 36 3/4. The stock dropped 3 3/8 in the previous session.

The company, a distributor of phonograph records and stereo tapes, disclosed late yesterday that it is considering a large secondary offering of common stock.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices advanced in moderate trading with the exchange index up 0.77.

TWA warrants, the most actively traded issue, climbed 1 5/8 to 17.

Swiss Group To Purchase French Store

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, June 29 (NYT).—Au Printemps, the French department store, is to be bought by a Swiss enterprise, further widening foreign participation in French retailing.

The purchaser is Maus de Genève, a holding company run by descendants of refugees from Alsace-Lorraine who fled after the German invasion of 1870.

The Swiss company is owned by two brothers, Jacques and Bertrand Maus, who together with a French associate, Pierre Levy, will acquire shares owned by the 86-year-old president of Printemps, Pierre Laguionie.

The Maus brothers have a majority interest and Mr. Levy a minority interest in Sté Alsacienne des Grands Magasins, a department store company with interests chiefly in eastern France. This is to be the vehicle for the transaction with Mr. Laguionie.

Stockholders to Meet

Printemps, which has been run as a closely held private company since it was founded in the middle of the last century, is to change its structure as well as its ownership at a special stockholders meeting called for "some-time next fall," according to a statement issued by the company.

The Maus brothers and Mr. Levy will acquire about 150,000 of newly created shares at a price estimated at 40 million francs—\$7.2 million.

Despite Printemps' recent slide in profits and sales, there was a lively inside struggle for control of the Laguionie shares.

The other bid came from Belgium, from four brothers in the textile business, Bernard, Jean-Pierre, Antoine and Régis Willot.

Fledge Seen

They control Bon Marché and Belle Jardinière, which, along with Galeries Lafayette, count among the other so-called "great" Paris department stores.

The Levy-Maus group owns 28 percent of Sté des Nouvelles Galeries, which controls two other department stores—Nouvelles Galeries and Bazar de l'Hôtel de Ville.

Paris retailing experts said that the Maus brothers probably guaranteed not to merge Printemps and Nouvelles Galeries and pledged the retention of the Printemps staff.

The Willots have adopted tough cost-cutting measures in acquisitions they have made.

No Franc Revaluation

PARIS, June 29 (Reuters).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today "there is absolutely no question" of revaluing the franc.

The denial followed suggestions in newspapers that a revaluation might be in the offing.

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Handwritten scribble or signature at the bottom center of the page.



New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 'New York Stock Exchange Trading', 'European Gold Markets', and 'Foreign Stock Indexes'.

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, listing various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans with their respective prices and market status.

Table of Market Summary, providing a snapshot of market activity with columns for 'Most Active - New York' and 'Most Active - American'.

Table of European Gold Markets, showing gold prices in London, Zurich, and other European cities.

Table of Foreign Stock Indexes, listing major stock indices from various countries such as Amsterdam, London, and Tokyo.

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices (continued), detailing prices for various agricultural and industrial commodities.

Table of Market Summary (continued), showing further market data and price movements.

Table of European Gold Markets (continued), providing more details on gold trading and prices.

Table of Foreign Stock Indexes (continued), listing additional international market data.

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Large advertisement for 'The 22 carat Scotch' featuring 'SUNNY MONEY' and 'Enjoy your investment in Portugal through our banking facilities'. Includes an image of a man and a woman.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

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Observer

Joining the Union

By Russell Baker

ONE OF the first problems to arise if New York City becomes a state is picking a name for it. Then there's the question of getting admitted to the Union. After that, the question where to locate the state capital. Then, how to set up a badly apportioned legislature. If New York City is going in for statehood, it may as well do things right.



Baker

First, the name. We can assume that the present State of New York will not sacrifice its claim to the name. The past session of the legislature suggests that the present state dislikes the city so intensely that it would sue for plagiarism if the state-to-be tried to make use of the name by calling itself, say, the State of New York City, or New York City State.

Someone will propose "the State of Baghdad-on-the-Hudson," unfortunately, and someone else will suggest "Gotham." Yes, believe it or not, someone really will. There are several valid esthetic objections to both names, but the overriding fact is that the United States Senate will not dignify itself by ever admitting the new state under either name.

One has only to imagine Sen. John Stennis struggling to say, "My able and highly esteemed colleague, the gentleman from Baghdad-on-the-Hudson," to realize why the new state will have to come up with a name that does not suggest either "No, no Natick" or "Batman."

"New Amsterdam," which has a sound historical claim, would be suitable, though probably too dull for New York tastes. A magazine called "The New Amsterdammer" would surely never sell, except possibly to an old lady or two in Dubuque, and it is simply impossible to whistle "The Sidewalks of New Amsterdam."

"Fun City" is admittedly appealing. But—let us also admit it—misleading. A splendid choice, on the other hand, would be something like "Hysteria," particularly since the city's progressive attitude in practically everything would justify it in styling itself "the Advanced State of Hysteria."

Now for the political realities: "the Advanced State of Hysteria" will be 98 percent Democratic. Its admission to the federal union will give the Democrats in the Senate an additional two-seat advantage over the Republicans. Republicans obviously are not going to vote for a statehood bill which makes life even more painful than it already is for the Republican party. Accordingly, New York will have to find another piece of territory, predominantly Republican, which can be admitted to the Union simultaneously.

What more appropriate territory for a 52d state than southern California, homeland of President Nixon, Ronald Reagan, Knott's Berry Farm, the drive-in moribund and Sam York? First, however, southern California will have to be persuaded. New York City should immediately appoint negotiators (Belle Abzug and Norman Mailer, perhaps) and invite Gov. Reagan to send representatives (John Wayne comes immediately to mind), to be persuaded of the virtues of an expanded republic.

In the meantime, the city could go ahead with the grim business of building a new state capital. This will undoubtedly be located in the most inaccessible rural area of Staten Island, assuming of course that New York is going to start right off acting like a real state.

Naturally, the new legislature will have to be appointed as though there were more voting power than people. For this purpose, the city will probably have to import some cows. It may seem silly, but if New York City intends to be a state it may as well start acting like a state.

Once the cows have been installed—possibly in vacant lots in Brooklyn—the legislative districts can be drawn up so that every 50,000 people in Manhattan get one representative and every 50 cows in Brooklyn get two. With that, New York City will be well on its way to true statehood, and would be a better place to live in at least until everybody got the knack of mugging a cow.

Latest U.S. Export: 'Underground' Press

By John L. Hess

AMSTERDAM (NYT)—One of the liveliest manifestations of American influence abroad is the so-called underground press.

This phenomenon of the youth counterculture is sprouting in Western Europe with hundreds of sheets promoting various portions of pop, pornography and politics.

The editors, who often spell America with a K to imply a kinship with Nazi Germany, tend to minimize their transatlantic mission. For example, Henri-Jean Eru, publisher of Parapluie in Paris, told an interviewer that it was purely French.

But his paper has a free-wheeling format and pages of "freak comics" and articles all taken from American sources, and a commentary of its own that is studied with American phrases—"free-jazz," "rhythm and blues," "pop," "hold-ups," "happy-few," comprising a sort of underground Francaise.

Like several dozen others in Western Europe—the mortality and birth rates of these papers are so high that statistics are meaningless—Parapluie is a member of the Underground Press Syndicate. The syndicate is a New York-based association that exchanges material such as regular American newspapers used to do before the advent of the news agencies.

Many more, however, simply help themselves to what they like—"copyright is obscene," one of them said—and some West German printers pay the American underground comic books the ultimate tribute of piracy.

There is even developing, parallel to the capitalist distributors and volunteer vendors who handle the bulk of sales, an underground-press marketing agency based in Amsterdam and headed by William Daley, formerly of the Los Angeles Free Press.

It is generally acknowledged that the American term "underground press" is misleading. The cluttered, wall-postered slum newsrooms are sometimes raided; vendors are sometimes arrested; shipments are sometimes seized by customs officials; Richard Neville of Oz is facing trial in London for obscenity and Jean-Paul Sartre has been indicted in France on charges of libeling the police in two extreme papers of which he is the nominal publisher. But their situation on the whole is hardly comparable with that of true underground press in totalitarian countries.



He was exaggerating only slightly. In an effort to tame the youth revolt, the government has set up a network of social centers where marijuana is tolerated, Eastern religion is contemplated, psychedelic arts and letters are supported and in at least one place homosexuality is sheltered. A radio station broadcasts each week a marijuana market report, giving the price and quality of available supplies.

In England, a pop music paper called IT, for International Times, and founded with money from the Beatles, is regarded as the oldest of the underground papers. Like its rival, Rolling Stone, a British edition of an American paper, it soon added drugs and sex as features.

Interesting variants with strong extremist politics were Black Dwarf, Red Mole and Idiot, all now in suspension owing to police and financial pressures. The most successful survivor is Oz, which sells about 60,000 copies.

Ed Victor, a New York expatriate who is a successful publishing executive in London, has joined Mr. Neville in starting a relatively serious underground paper called Ink. He said that three of the staff quit Fleet Street newspapers for half the pay, to write stories that would not otherwise have been published.

Underground papers have initiated exposés in areas often neglected by the established press, such as court and prison conditions, police abuses and the conditions of foreign workers in France. But they have repelled many observers by carelessness about facts, by the dullness of most of the political journals and by the addition of others to comics, sex and drugs, American style.

Although the student upheavals of 1968, in Paris and West Berlin, brought a brief flowering of spontaneity in graffiti, posters and small papers, the overwhelming majority of underground papers in Western Europe today express undiluted extremist politics. The American mixture, borrowing heavily from Oz and the Underground Press Syndicate, is more visible, however, in such imitators as Actuel, Tout and Parapluie in Paris, Hotcha in Switzerland and Aloha and the recently discontinued Om in Amsterdam.

Steven Davidson, a slender 27-year-old man with a gold ring in one ear, told a visitor in his crowded pad in the Nieuw Markt: "I stopped publishing Om because I don't see any possibility of bringing about a real social change in everyday life by putting out more cultural rubbish."

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The Nieuw Markt is a slum section of Amsterdam that was slated for demolition, until a united front of young squatters and old residents carried away wreckers' equipment one night and set up a campaign of resistance, complete with sirens mounted on roofs to give the alert if the police came. Illegal radio transmitters that broadcast music and exhortations, and of course, an underground paper, The Nieuws Markt.

Another British adventurer, yachtman Chay Blyth, 30, has completed the first solo non-stop circumnavigation of the world from east to west, his sponsor, The British Steel Corporation, reported yesterday. The Scotsman, a former paratrooper, had radiated from his yacht, British Steel, that he had crossed the outward track of his voyage about 300 miles south-southwest of the Cape Verde Islands off the west coast of Africa. He was last at this position Nov. 10 on his way to Cape Horn, having left Hamble, England, on Oct. 18. The 2,700-mile route he chose involves battling against hurricane-force winds for a good part of the journey.

A third solo voyager, 26-year-old Dane Hans Tholstrup, who is trying to cross the Atlantic in Red Eric, a 20-foot open speedboat powered by two 90-horsepower engines, was forced by 25-foot waves to turn back to the Shetland Islands yesterday after setting out for the Faroes at dawn. Tholstrup had arrived at the Shetlands Monday after completing the first leg of his voyage—240 miles from Helsingor, Norway—in nine hours. From the Faroes, he hopes to proceed to New York by way of Iceland, Greenland and Canada.

Italian police held American singer Aretha Franklin under detention at Rome's airport three hours of questioning yesterday after prosecutors said she had sued her former contractor, asking \$320 damages. Miss Franklin, lowered to leave the court by her lawyers and Radaelli, a settlement. The promoter later he got back most \$68,000 he had paid the singer in advance for her appearance at the Conquistador song festival. Miss Franklin, who drew applause from the audience, the critics on the open of the festival, dropped Saturday saying she had Radaelli said she went to after she refused to provide medical certificate to her statement. Said Miss Franklin yesterday before her plane for New York: "I will and I do not know held up until now."

Princess Christina of Sweden is expected to be lined up for the next few days for a flight across the road against light, it was disclosed in Borg yesterday. The princess, in town to celebrate Götterborg's 350th anniversary, left her 360 railway station and against the light, in the party of the local government mayor. The princess, photographed and a citizenizing the misdemeanor in her paper, said the prince had encouraged her. Under law, said police officer As "we have to prosecute her

PEOPLE: Sheila Scott Solos Over the North Pole

Hobbled by malfunctioning landing gear, British aviator Sheila Scott, 42, landed at Point Barrow, Alaska, Monday night three hours behind schedule after becoming the first person to fly solo over the North Pole in a light aircraft. Miss Scott, piloting a single-engine Astec, is attempting to fly around the world the hard way—Equator-to-Equator over both Poles. She left Nairobi, Kenya, on June 1. "I had very little gas left, possibly three gallons," said the intrepid flyer, touching down at Point Barrow after setting her 33d world record. Further, part of the landing gear which failed to retract slowed Miss Scott's flight from Greenland, where she was forced to put down last Thursday after earlier landing-gear problems. "This has been the greatest day in my life," the tall, slender blonde said after the successful landing. "I can go to bed now and sleep and sleep."

Another British adventurer, yachtman Chay Blyth, 30, has completed the first solo non-stop circumnavigation of the world from east to west, his sponsor, The British Steel Corporation, reported yesterday. The Scotsman, a former paratrooper, had radiated from his yacht, British Steel, that he had crossed the outward track of his voyage about 300 miles south-southwest of the Cape Verde Islands off the west coast of Africa. He was last at this position Nov. 10 on his way to Cape Horn, having left Hamble, England, on Oct. 18. The 2,700-mile route he chose involves battling against hurricane-force winds for a good part of the journey.

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Large advertisement for 'Trib Classified' with text: 'We often rent apartments, sell cars and find personnel in only 4 days! call Trib Classified We do the work. You get the results!' and a logo for 'Kazam'.